

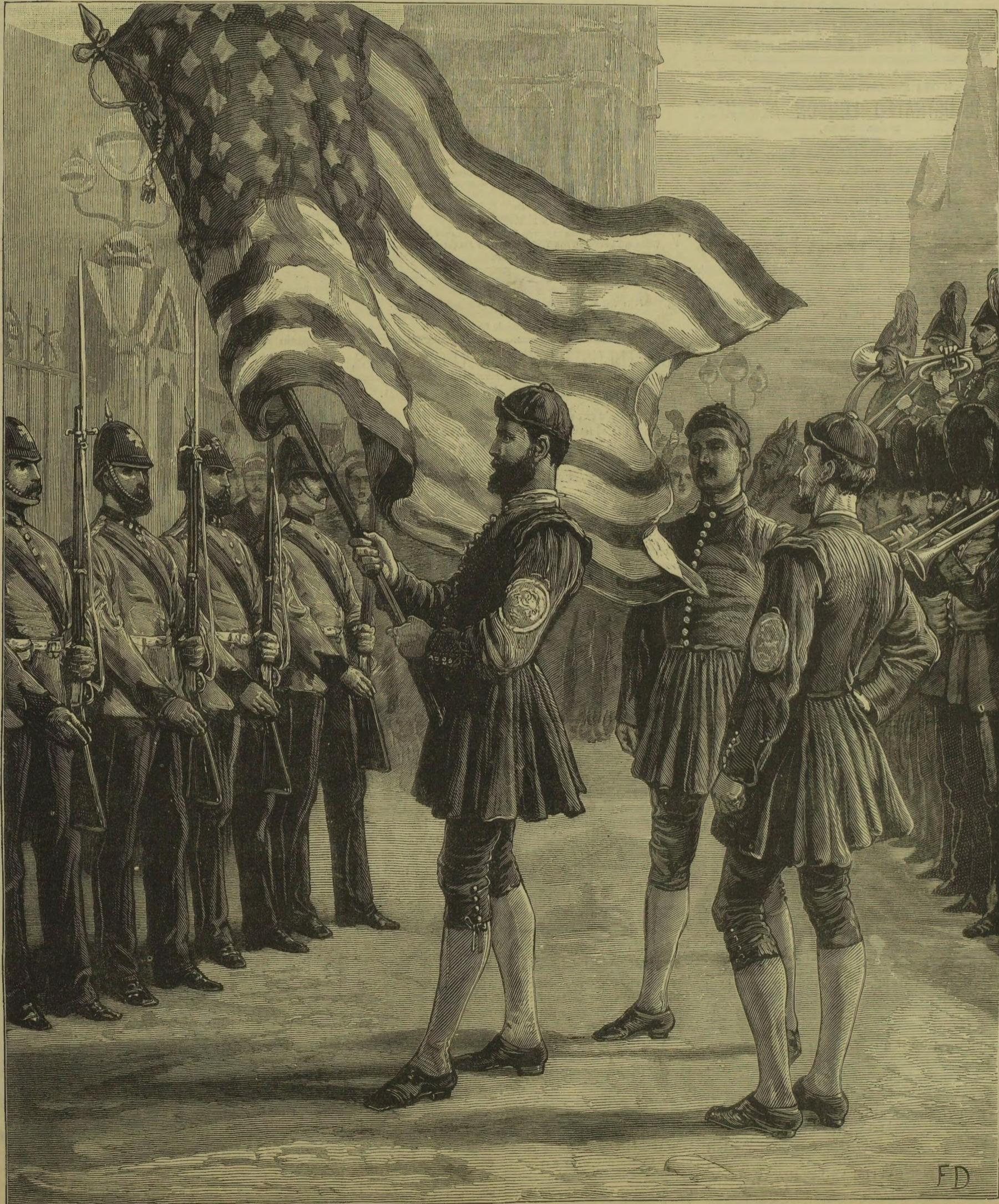
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2218.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
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THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION: SALUTING THE AMERICAN FLAG AT WESTMINSTER.—SEE PAGE 490.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., at Mainhill, Roxburghshire, the wife of James Cattrell Price, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
On the 16th ult., at 77, Camins de Suarez, Monte Video, the wife of Edward Cooper, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 12th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, assisted by the Rev. Edward Capel-Cure, M.A., Rector, assisted by the Rev. C. Amherst, Daniel-Tyssen, B.A., Curate of Highweek, Newton Abbot, brother of the bride, William Fletcher, Esq., only surviving son of the late Wellesley Pole Fletcher, Esq., of 32, Rathmines-road, Dublin, and Ellen Blanche, youngest daughter of the late Francis Samuel Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., J.P., of Castle House, Sandgate, Kent, and granddaughter of the late Right Hon. Lord Justice Knight Bruce, of the Priory, Roehampton, Surrey.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Marseilles, Anita Elena Belinfante, of Chili, the beloved wife of Clas Gustav Ostberg, Swedish and Norwegian Consul at Marseilles, deplored by all who knew her.

On the 12th inst., at Wellfield, Harriette, wife of Mr. George C. Cheape, of Wellfield, aged 71.

On the 11th inst., at Fir Grove, near Ruthin, the Rev. James Jones, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, formerly Second Master of Ruthin School, aged 78.

On the 12th inst., at Rugby, Samuel B. Bucknill, M.D., aged 66.

* * * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 26.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
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0 30 | 0 50 | 1 12 | 1 32 | 1 52 | 2 10 | 2 30 | 2 50 | 3 12 | 3 35 | 3 57 | 4 20 | 4 43 | 5 5

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To be Published December 5,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

M. Gambetta's experiment in Cabinet-making is the chief foreign topic of the week. In a sense he has disappointed expectation. He would fain have had a Ministry of all the Talents, and has, instead, gathered together a Cabinet of almost untried, though capable, colleagues. M. de Freycinet, M. Say, M. Ferry, and other political celebrities of the Left Centre, have, as it were, marched across the stage and disappeared. They had no objection to serve under M. Gambetta, but they cannot accept his policy, and will by-and-by, we suppose, form part of a strong Conservative Opposition that will give the new Minister much trouble. The Cabinet of the new President of the Council is, like himself, unique. Something is known beyond Paris of M. Cochery, who has made himself a necessity in the organisation of railways and telegraphs; of M. Cazot, who has gained a high judicial reputation; and of M. Paul Bert, the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Worship, a man of pre-eminent scientific attainments, of indomitable will, and of avowed Agnostic tendencies. But the rest of the Ministry have their spurs to win as statesmen and administrators, though six months hence the names of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, Minister of the Interior; M. Allain-Targé, Minister of Finance; M. Rouvier, Minister of Commerce; and General Campion, Minister of War, may be as familiar to the world as those of the foremost political actors since the Republic was established. M. Gambetta has apparently selected a docile and homogeneous Cabinet, of which he himself will be the inspiration. The less hampered he is by independent colleagues, the more onerous his personal responsibilities, and the greater his opportunities. Proposing, in the first instance, to be a Prime Minister without a portfolio, necessity has obliged him to assume control of Foreign Affairs, in which sphere he will have the goodwill of Prince Bismarck, and unquestionably labour to preserve the peace of Europe.

The Ministerial programme read in both Chambers on Tuesday is necessarily somewhat vague, but its leading features are easily discernible. It is based on the theory that in these proposals the Government are only carrying out the democratic wishes of the electorate. Some kind of revision of the constitution of the Senate; the reorganisation of the Judicature—a work already commenced; the completion of the secularisation of public instruction; the carrying out of military reforms, together with such a reduction of the Army and Navy as would not weaken the national defences; measures relating to fiscal reforms, public works, and poor relief; and the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Concordat with a view to ensure respect for the established Powers in the relations of the various religious denominations with the State;—these are the heads of M. Gambetta's policy; from which, by-the-way, the *scrutin de liste* is excluded. To this series of reforms

the whole term of the present Legislature is to be devoted. The French Premier, who aims to be the Minister of France rather than of the Legislature, evidently shares the economic theories of Prince Bismarck, and it is on this point that M. Léon Say and other ex-Ministers part company with him. The Conservatives of all sections will contest his views on education, and the Radicals his proposal to preserve the relations of Church and State. But the first vote of the Chamber of Deputies, rejecting by 368 to 120 M. Barodet's ill-timed motion of urgency for a revision of the Constitution, is, as far as it goes, of good omen for the new Administration.

While the Marquis of Salisbury has, with his accustomed energy, been assailing, and Sir Henry James, with equal vivacity defending, the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone at the rival party demonstrations at Bristol, the Irish Land Courts have been overwhelmed with applications—estimated at more than forty thousand in the aggregate—to fix "fair rents" for the next fifteen years; and the Sub-Commissioners in several districts have given a number of important decisions. In many cases they have, after much careful investigation, reduced rents by twenty or thirty per cent on the average. On the one hand, the cry of "confiscation" and "compensation" has been raised; on the other, it is maintained that these reductions are the natural and inevitable issue of an Act which was supported in Parliament by nearly all the Conservative members for Ulster, and was palpably intended to put an end to "rack-renting." The controversy on the subject is being carried on with much bitterness, but will, perhaps, subside when an adequate number of test cases have been decided. Apart, however, from the action of the legal tribunals, there are some new signs that a more auspicious era has commenced in Ireland. Although in some districts, such as Clare, Kerry, and parts of Cork, the advice of Mr. Parnell is being, to some extent, acted on, there is a general disposition to pay rents in the counties of Sligo, Galway, Limerick, Queen's County, and Kilkenny—districts where the influence of the Land League has heretofore been paramount. It cannot be doubted that the example of the latter counties, rather than the former, will, in the end, prevail, notwithstanding the terrorism exercised by "Captain Moonlight" in remote localities, and the occurrence of a few atrocious outrages. The Dublin Executive feels itself able to dispense with further military reinforcements, and, in lieu of precautionary measures, is now preparing to make advances under the Land Act to tenants who desire to improve their holdings. In some parts of the country the Roman Catholic clergy are effectively acting with a view not only to prevent disorder, but to bring about an amicable arrangement between landlords and tenants. Nothing could be better adapted for this purpose than the proposal of the Bishop of Sligo to establish parochial committees, whose object would be to prevent evictions by all legal and legitimate means; to procure the reduction of rents by mutual agreement or by legislation; to promote the purchase of land by tenants, reclamation of waste lands, sub-division and cultivation of grass farms, and improvement of the condition of agricultural labourers. In this and cognate schemes, in co-operation with the Land Courts, may eventually be found adequate means for

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

VENICE, Nov. 10.

The strike—"lo Sciopero"—of the Venetian gondoliers, the incidence of which I think that I mentioned in my last, had happily come to an end before I renewed a long-standing and, to me, always delightful acquaintance with the gondoliers and the gondolas of the Queen of the Adriatic. For only a very few days were the poor *barcailoli* able to hold out. The whole Venetian press were against them; the municipal authorities were against them; and they were plainly warned by the *Sindaco* that, if they did not return to work within a given time, their licenses would be revoked *en masse*. There is a Gondoliers' Association, but its organisation is imperfect; and it is destitute of the funds requisite for the maintenance of a prolonged struggle with the public. So the *barcailoli* threw up the sponge. The last meeting of the Association was suggestive enough from the Trades Union point of view. A very aged boatman rose to address his fellow-oarsmen, and remarked that he thought the *gondolieri* had been shamefully treated; but as he had been four days without taking a *centesimo*, and he had several children and grandchildren at home crying for bread, he intended to go to work again the very next morning, and to ply for hire, as usual, at the Molo. With curious unanimity the rest of the audience expressed their intention of following the speaker's example—*Fineto lo Sciopero*. The strike was completely bowled out by that irresistible bowler, Hunger.

I suppose there never was a time when the Venetian gondoliers were not miserably poor. Many years have passed since I last read Jeremy Taylor's "Ductor Dubitantum"; but younger students of that pregnant folio (supposing anybody to have time to read folios nowadays) may remember the famous Case of Conscience of the gondolier, himself almost a pauper, who had a pauper father and a helpless son thrown upon his hands for support. I am not quite certain as to whether there was not a destitute grandfather into the bargain. Which of these was he the most bound to support? I forgot how the case was decided.

Would you know what the late strike of the ordinarily civil, gentle, and patient *barcailoli* was about? It all arose from the introduction on the Grand Canal of a flotilla of steamers—"vaporetti" as the Venetians, or *bateaux-mouches* as the Parisians term them. You may go from the Molo to the railway station—a good three quarters of an hour's journey, in one of these *vaporetti* for the sum of twenty *centesimi*, say two pence sterling. The steamers are patronised to an amazing extent by the native public, to whom the *vaporetti* present in the way of cheapness and swiftness an equivalent to those tramway cars which are obviously impossible in Venice, but which now literally swarm in and "ugly" every considerable Italian town on the Terra Firma.

Shade of Canaletto, Guardi, J. M. W. Turner, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, George Gordon Noel Byron, and Samuel Rogers, banker and poet! And it has come to this? Two-penny steam-boats on the Canalazzo. A steam-boat pier at the Accademia delle Belle Arti! Black funnels pouring out fuliginous smoke under the arches of the Rialto! Yes; to this it has come. The modern Venetians see nothing picturesque in the form of the gondola or the ways of the gondolier. Familiarity breeds contempt, or at least indifference.

In the narrow canals of Venice—in the tortuous waterways of this wondrous city, the employment of the gondola must for many years remain a necessity, just as at Constantinople a sedan chair is a *sine qua non* for a lady who, in full evening dress, is being conveyed through the filthy by-lanes of Pera to a dinner-party or a ball. Yet, in process of time, the lanes of Pera may become paved to the extent of their being made traversable by wheeled vehicles; and, analogously, the narrowest canals in Venice may become accessible to steam launches. May I not live to see that day! And yet, who knows? If it be permissible to express a wish to die anywhere, I think that I should like to end my days in Venice. It is so quiet and peaceable; and I cannot conceive a more decorous hearse than a gondola.

But stay; I fancy that, shortly after the publication of Sir Henry Thompson's famous article, I made a formal adhesion to the principles of mortuary incineration, and became a member of the Cremation Society. I have no remembrance of having paid any subscription to that association, and, perhaps, my membership having lapsed through default of payment, my predilections for or against Cremation are now free. I have not the slightest idea of the number of societies and associations of which I am or have been a non-paying member; I know that life is not long enough to pay up my long-standing dues; and, indeed, looking at the perpetual want of pence which vexeth public men, I cannot help fancying that the wisest course to be adopted by the promoters of General Beneficence and Utility Societies is to make Honorary Life members of all the public men whose assistance they are continuously soliciting. One cannot pay in meal and in malt too.

But to return to Cremation. Did I tell you while I was at Rome that the Cremation Society of the Eternal City are making arrangements, on an extensive scale, for the erection of a mortuary oven in the Campo Verano. The terms of membership are certainly not onerous. All that the subscribing public are called upon to disburse is the sum of thirty francs, payable in a series of easy instalments. The payment once completed, you have a right to be cremated. I have not learned whether any provision has been made of the nature of a guarantee that the society shall hold out until the candidates for cremation fall in.

The name of Byron fell from my pen just now. There must be among the tolerant readers of this page of gossip a large number of tourists who have been over and over again to Venice. I wonder how many of them have made a pilgrimage to the suite of apartments in the Mocenigo Palace where Byron lived, and where he wrote some of his very grandest poems? I can scarcely remember, myself, how many times, on business or on pleasure bound, I have repaired to Venice; yet I have never seen those rooms in the Palazzo Mocenigo. To my shame do I avow this, seeing that these many years past I have possessed a copy of a Landscape Annual, of the dear old Heath and Finden epoch, in which there is a beautiful line engraving of the sumptuous saloon which was the poet's study during his abode in the city whence, with a terrible purpose of recklessness, he wrote to Mr. John Murray, the publisher, "I will work the mine of my youth to the last vein of the ore." Fateful words!—to be remembered, perchance, on that bed at Missolonghi.

I was gazing, half curiously, half listlessly, one morning at some shells in the window of a nick-nack shop on St. Mark's Place. I am not learned in conchology, but one shell struck me to a singular degree of admiration—the concave side was such a mass of iridescent colour. It was just such a shell as the esteemed Mr. James Ward, familiarly termed "Jem," pugilist and licensed victualler, used to paint so deftly. Jem Ward had an intuitive and almost Turneresque eye for colour; and his shell, fruit, and flower pieces in oil colours were positively marvels of rough-and-ready dexterity and artistic instinct.

I was thinking of old times and the ancient prize-fighter, drawing shells when he was not drawing beer, and occupied by painting in oil colours during his brief periods of leisure from painting human visages and *torsi* in quite another kind of pigment, when I felt a hand touching my shoulder. I turned and found myself in the presence of a very old and dear friend, whom I imagined to be at least a thousand miles away hard at work at his usual and pleasant occupation of making "mints of money." But he had prolonged his annual autumnal excursion to the Engadine to a serious journey to Constantinople, and, by the Black Sea, to Odessa. Returning, he had missed "looking in" at Athens, "the eye of Greece;" so he had come to Venice, with the intent of taking shipping for Brundusium, and thence for Corfu and the Piraeus.

There was a huge P. and O. steamer lying in port, right opposite Danieli's hotel; and my old friend had paid his passage, and was in the pleasant case of Lord Bateman when his Lordship "shipped himself on board a ship, some foreign countries all for to see." That is the way the Briton of business travels nowadays. My friend is still young, but he has been to Egypt and to India, and to the United States. Fifteen years ago I believe that he first visited the Continent of Europe, under the kindly auspices of Mr. Thomas Cook; and twenty years ago, I should say, his views of an autumnal outing did not extend beyond Margate. Now he knows as much about foreign travel as I do—if not more than I do—who have been "at it" nearly all my life through.

Our interview was—*longo intervallo*—slightly after the "Dr. Livingstone, I believe," kind. I am very fond of my old friend, as I believe he is of me; but we did not say so. We were right glad to see each other; but we did not mention that fact. It would have been un-English to manifest any kind of emotion on the subject. A day or two ago, in the reading-room of an hotel at Milan, I ventured to ask a strange Englishman who had been intent for twenty-five minutes in the perusal of the *Times* newspaper, whether the horrible creature Lefroy had been convicted. The strange Englishman stared at me, slightly changed colour, muttered something in an embarrassed and to me inarticulate manner, and shortly afterwards vanished from the reading-room. He had comported himself in a characteristically English and I in a lamentably un-English manner. It was possible that he was the younger son of a Peer; and we had not been introduced.

On the other hand, I shall never forget being accosted, without the slightest introduction, one fine spring morning in the year 1866, in the restaurant of the Archduke Charles Hotel at Vienna, by an Englishman, portly of person, austere of mien, and with severe blacking-brush whiskers. He approached the table at which I was breakfasting, and, brandishing a copy of the *Times*, exclaimed, in tremulous accents, "Have you heard the news, Sir—the awful, the dreadful news, Sir. Overend Gurney have failed, Sir—broken, smashed, gone." My withers were wholly unwrung in the matter of the bankrupt bill-brokers of Lombard-street; and in a pure spirit of mischief I made answer that I was very glad to hear they had failed. The look of mingled indignation, horror, and amazement which the portly gentleman cast upon me after this my avowal was simply delicious. I laugh now, in my moodiest moments, to think of it. Evidently he thought that after the bursting of this bill-broking bubble the Deluge must come. Yet many money-mongers have gone bankrupt since Overend Gurney's time; and Cataclysm has not yet come.

I ventured to remark to my friend, who had just taken his passage per P. and O., anchored off Danieli's, that he had adopted rather a roundabout route in proceeding to the Piraeus, and that he ought to have "done" his Athens on his return voyage from the Bosphorus. Besides, I added, somewhat severely, this is not the proper season at which Venice should be visited. In November the weather on the Adriatic is generally cold and raw, and often foggy. He owned the impeachment; but added that he had a special purpose in travelling Venice-ward. For years he had been

anxious to see Byron's rooms in the Palazzo Mocenigo. Bless the man! He, a hero worshipper! Was not the worship of Plutus a sufficing *cultus*, I asked him, jestingly. But he meant it very seriously. He must see the "Casa Byron." I pointed out to him that the Mocenigo Palace is still the private residence of the noble family of which an illustrious Austrian Princess is the existing representative. He knew all about that, he said. He and his *valet de place* had called at the Mocenigo Palace the day before in a gondola. He had "interviewed" the major domo of the illustrious Princess. He had left cards on her Highness, who had just arrived per steamer from Trieste, after a very rough passage, and was reposing; but she sent her best compliments by the major domo, saying that, on the morrow, at two p.m., she should be charmed. My friend was bound for the Mocenigo on the day when I met him on the Piazza San Marco.

I had some work to do; and made an appointment with him for six in the afternoon at Florian's. The Caffè Florian is, to me, the most delightful afternoon rendezvous in the whole world. It means, after a manner, that you are free of Venice, and are beginning to understand the ways of the place. If you abide here a few weeks you will find yourself making appointments to meet your acquaintances at Florian's at three in the morning. They still keep as late hours there as they do at the Café Anglais in Paris, and as in old London days they used to keep at Limmers, in Conduit-street, Regent-street. But the latest café in Europe is still, I believe, the Caffè Pedrocchi at Padua, which has been open night and day, I am told, for more than a hundred and fifty years. Once, during the time of the domination of the Tedeschi, and during some popular commotion, the Austrian commandant sent vigorous orders to the proprietor of the Caffè Pedrocchi, bidding him put up the shutters of his establishment at eleven at night at the very latest. The proprietor, in reply, remarked that he should have the greatest pleasure in complying with his Excellency's commands, only, as it unfortunately happened, the Caffè Pedrocchi had no shutters. and had never had any.

My friend, meanwhile, had been to the Mocenigo Palace—had seen, and had conquered. The "Casa Byron" may now be numbered among the scalps which he may hang in his lodge, full of reminiscences of foreign travel. Whether he will be any the better, physically or morally speaking, for having seen a suite of handsomely furnished rooms in which some years ago an English nobleman of genius ate, slept, smoked, drank hock and seltzer-water, and wrote immortal verse, may be considered obviously as a moot point. Was the great Duke of Wellington ever in Rome? Was George the Fourth ever at Stratford-on-Avon? Did Talleyrand, when he was in America, ever see Niagara? George Cruikshank lived to be long past eighty years of age, and he had never seen Paris. He told me so: with glee. Are there any traces of Thomas Carlyle on the Continent—out of Germany? Few, if any, I fancy.

I have confined these Echoes—the last which you will have From a Distance—to Venice, just because I am (D.V.) coming back to England; and just because when, to my great joy, I find myself in Venice, I can talk and write and think about nothing else. When I take the extended hand of the gondolier, and step into the trimly carpeted, cosily cabin'd barque—when I bestow myself on the sable-tufted cushions, and feel the gondola floating away, to the softly plashing music of the oars on the broad bosom of the Canalazzo, it seems to me that I am coming Home; and that, all lonely, for the nonce, as I am, I seem to feel that I shall find people glad to see and to welcome me.

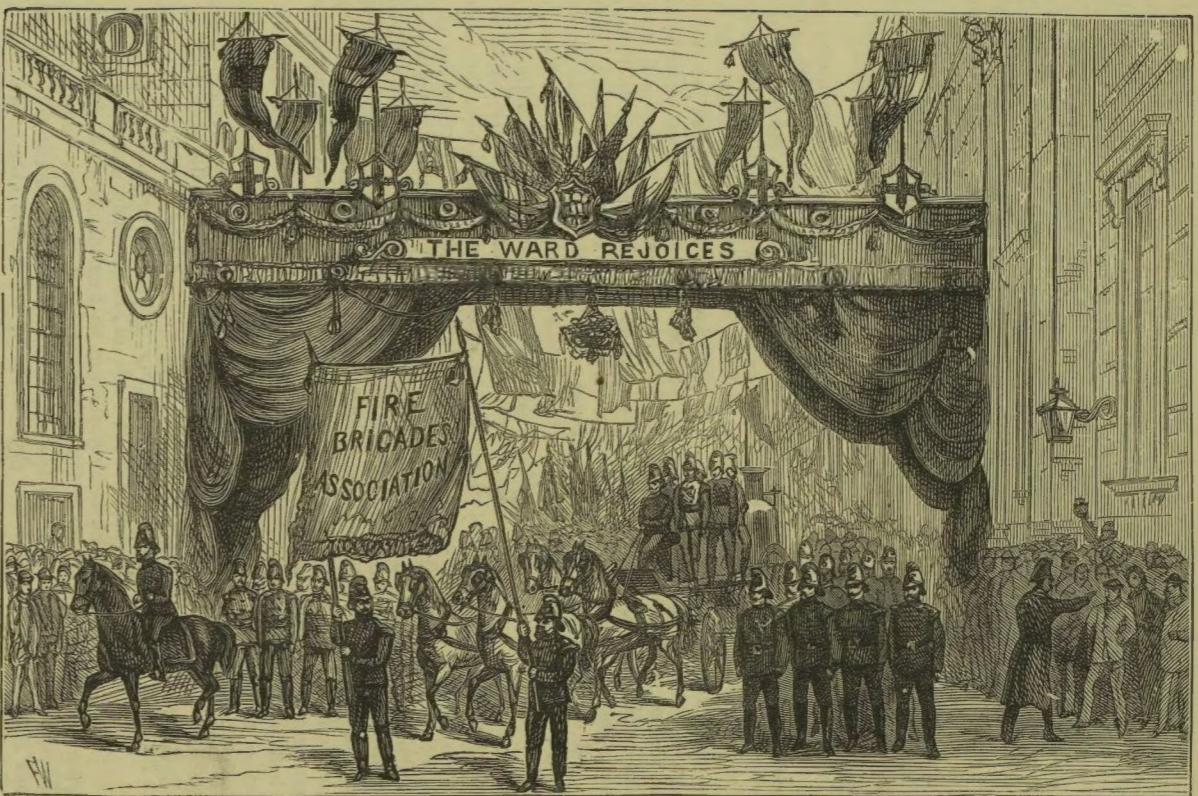
"Tis the friendliest, gentlest city that I ken; but, ah! the people are so miserably poor. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are, I hear, the direct means of fifty thousand solid pounds sterling of English money being spent annually in Venice. There is a tolerably large and steady influx of tourists from all parts of the world—Americans and English, of course, predominating; but, as a rule, the tourists very rapidly exhaust Venice, in the sight-seeing sense; and the Americans, in particular, do not care much about the city—they miss the carriage drives which are so dear to the transatlantic heart; they miss the bonnet shops, and the fashionable dry-goods stores, which are only to be found in the narrow lanes and alleys of the Merceria and its branches—and often declare the attractions of Venice to have been overrated. During the recent session of the Geographical Congress the landlords of the Venetian hotels did remarkably well; and, on the whole, the past season has been a very good one for the Bonifaces; but the prosperity of a score or so of innkeepers and restaurateurs, of jewellers and dealers in photographs, can but to a very limited extent alleviate the chronic indigence of a city containing over a hundred and forty thousand inhabitants.

G. A. S.

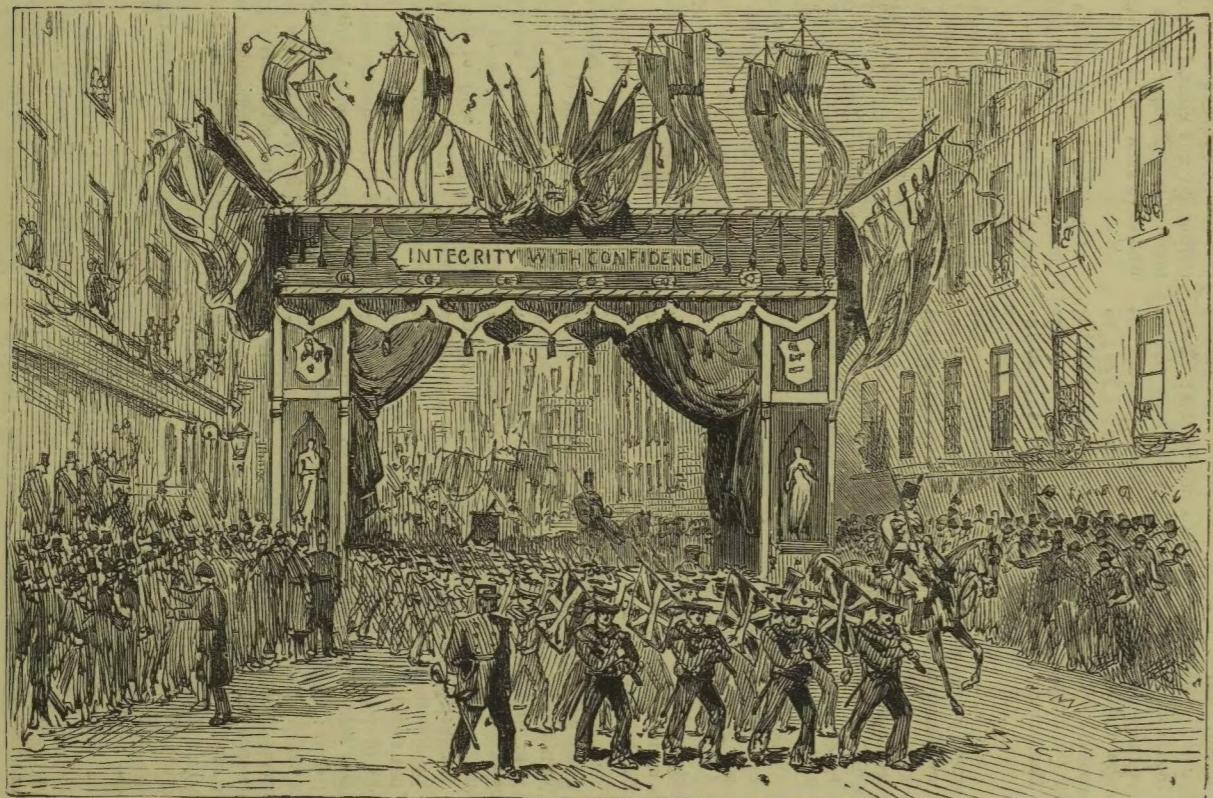
A number of gentlemen assembled last Saturday evening at the establishment of Mr. Streeter, of New Bond-street, for the purpose of inspecting the rough diamond known as the "Porter Rhodes" and of viewing a collection of diamonds and other precious stones in their finished and native state, exhibited under the influence of the lime light. The "Porter Rhodes" diamond was found on Feb. 12, 1880, in one of Mr. Rhodes's "claims" or diggings in the Kimberley Diamond Mine, South Africa. It weighs 150 carats, is still uncut, but is so cloven that the "table" and one of the "steps" are already formed, and it will lose less than most diamonds in the cutting, being expected to produce, when it assumes the form of a brilliant, a net weight of about 100 carats—the Koh-i-Noor weighing 106 carats. Its great purity of colour and compactness of shape make it a beautiful object, even in its present rough state. Mr. Streeter showed near it models of other famous diamonds.



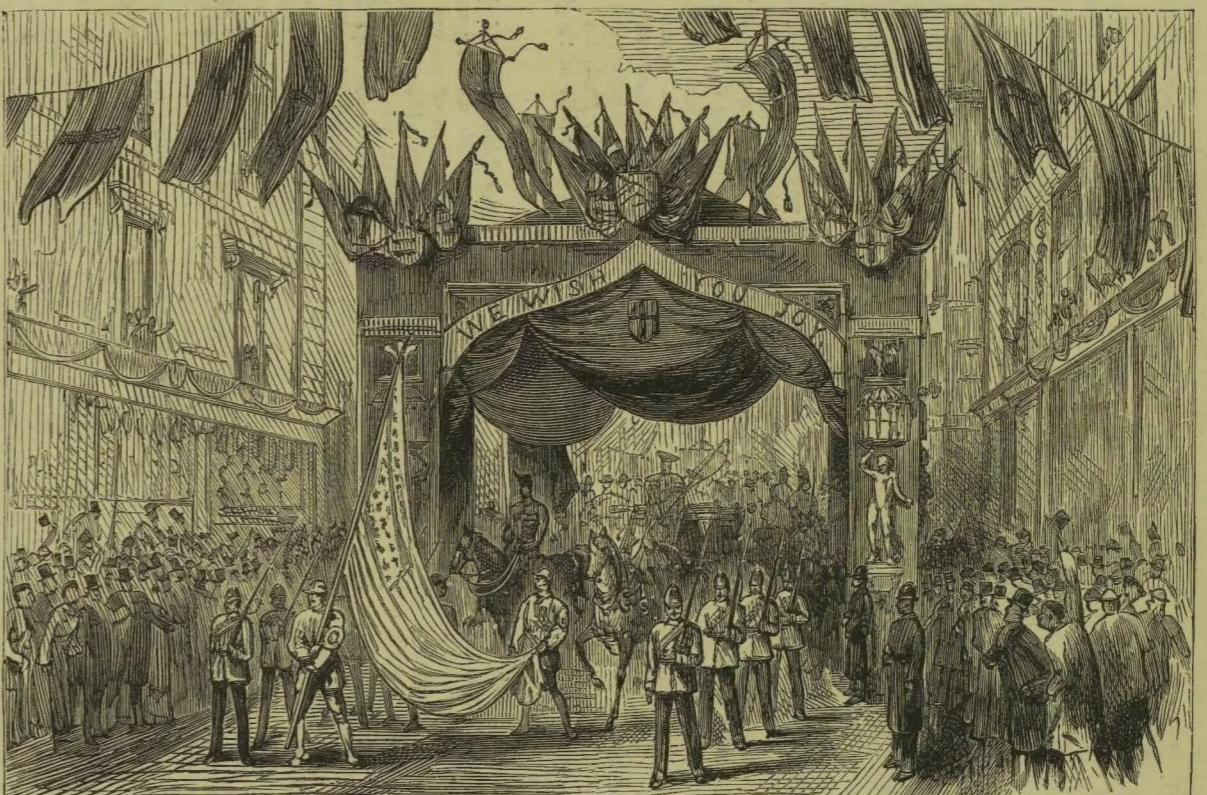
PRESENTING AN ADDRESS TO THE LORD MAYOR AT THE ARCH, ROYAL EXCHANGE-AVENUE.



THE FIRE BRIGADE PASSING THE ARCH IN LOTHBURY.



ARCH IN LONDON WALL: BOYS OF THE WARSPITE TRAINING-SHIP.



ARCH IN BROAD-STREET—THE AMERICAN FLAG.



THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LORD MAYOR'S PROCESSION.

We present some illustrations of the civic pomp which attended the new Lord Mayor, Alderman J. W. Ellis, in the procession from Guildhall, through the principal thoroughfares of Broad-street Ward, and from the Mansion House to Westminster Hall, on Wednesday, the important Ninth of November. The route of the procession was first through Guildhall-yard, Gresham-street east, Moorgate-street, London-wall, Old Broad-street, Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, Lothbury, and Princess-street, to the Mansion House. This circuit was in order to traverse Broad-street Ward, of which the Lord Mayor is a resident and Alderman. The procession went on to the west through Queen Victoria-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street, to Westminster Hall. It returned by way of the Victoria Embankment to the Guildhall. It was in Broad-street Ward, which includes the most important business streets of the City north of the Bank of England, that special preparations were made to display signs of festive triumph upon this occasion. A local subscription had been raised, and a managing committee appointed, of which Mr. Deputy Edmiston was chairman. Arches of a decorative character were erected in London-wall, near its Moorgate-street end; in New Broad-street, at the place where it is intersected by London-wall; again, at the east end of the Royal Exchange, close to the statue of Mr. Peabody; and in Lothbury, at St. Margaret's Church, behind the Bank of England. These structures are represented in our illustrations; each of them displayed, on one of its sides, the common motto, "The Ward Rejoices;" while the other sides bore such inscriptions as "Integrity with Confidence," "By Perseverance the Palm," and "We wish you Joy," not omitting "God bless the Lady Mayoress." The arch in New Broad-street was double; that is to say, it had an opening to four sides, both up and down that street, and east and west to London-wall; it was adorned with banners and floral garlands, and with statuary in niches at the angles. The houses in this street, those of banks, discounting firms, and mercantile offices, were generally much decorated, and the Eastern Telegraph Company displayed a rare collection of Oriental flags. The structure at the end of Royal Exchange-avenue was a pavilion of gilt lattice-work, supported by pilasters of imitation marble, with walls of crimson cloth, and roof of white striped with crimson. Here the Lord Mayor's wonderful old-fashioned gilt carriage stopped, while an address of congratulation was read by Mr. H. W. Eaton, on behalf of the Ward of Broad-street. The procession itself was composed, in its essential parts, of the different City Companies, with their banners, the members of the Court of Common Council, the officers of the Corporation, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, the Aldermen, the retiring Lord Mayor, and the Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. It was preceded by several military bands; and there were two steam fire-engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, each drawn by four horses, with its staff of firemen; who were followed by delegations from the fire brigades of forty provincial towns, under command of Colonel Sir C. H. Firth. This was a novel and striking feature in the procession; and much gratification was also caused by the appearance of the sailor boys from the training-ships Exmouth and Warspite, who looked bright and healthy. The flag of the United States of America, the famous "Stars and Stripes," carried by three liverymen of the Corporation of London attired in the ancient garb of Thames watermen, and accompanied by the drums and fifes and band of the Royal Fusiliers, was received with most cordial acclamations, both in the City and at Westminster. The band of the Grenadier Guards, and those of other regiments, played the American national air, "The Star-spangled Banner," in honour of the Great Western Republic. This was an appropriate return for the honourable salute given the other day by special order of the United States' Government to the British flag at Yorktown, during the centenary festival commemorating a great historical event in the American War of Independence.

THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.

In the twelfth century, when Saladin obtained the dominion of Egypt, succeeding the Caliphs of the Fatimite dynasty, he built the Citadel of Cairo, or El Kahira, "The Victorious," upon a projecting spur of Mount Mukattam, at the south-east corner of the city, enlarging the circuit of the city walls to include his new fortress. This was done about the year 1166, some years before Saladin was called upon to defend himself in Syria against Richard Coeur de Lion and other European Crusaders. The Citadel of Cairo was intended not for defence against a foreign enemy, but to overawe his malcontent Egyptian subjects. Its main approach is by a road to the left of the Mosque of Sultan Hassan, on the north side; but there is a bye entrance, from the Rumeyleh, on the west side, through a gate flanked by two round towers, and through a narrow lane with high walls to right and left. It was here that the treacherous massacre of the Mamelukes or Memlooks, the military Beys, chiefs of the mercenary soldiery, was perpetrated, in August, 1805, by order of the Pasha Mohammed Ali, great-grandfather to the present Khedive of Egypt. The buildings comprised within the citadel are spacious but not splendid; the Khedive's palace, or rather one of his palaces, is here, with different offices of Government; and three Mosques, one of which, erected by Mohammed Ali, with alabaster columns, is a feeble imitation of the plan and style of St. Sophia's at Constantinople. In our illustration the lofty minarets, and the great dome and surrounding cupolas, of this Mosque, are conspicuous above the other citadel buildings. The Government of Egypt, under the Khedive, Mohammed Tewfik, who succeeded on the forced abdication of his father, Ismail Pasha, two years ago, is still on its trial, and its proceedings are watched with some anxiety, but weakness, rather than wilful oppression or corruption, would seem to be its besetting fault. Its administration, so far as concerns the affairs of taxation and financial expenditure, is placed under supervision by the English and French Controllers-General, appointed by Governments of Great Britain and France to secure the interests of the foreign bondholders. They do not, however, interfere with the domestic rule of the country where foreign interests are not immediately affected.

Earl Spencer received on Monday a Deputation of Roman Catholic Bishops, headed by Cardinal Manning, who expressed their objections to the proposals for a new Code, which they think will injuriously affect the poorer classes of schools. The Cardinal asked for a Royal Commission on the question of increasing the religious element in the elementary schools. Earl Spencer could not encourage the expectation of a Commission upon such a subject. He paid a tribute to the labours of Roman Catholics on behalf of education, and quoted statistics showing that both in numbers and amount of grant their schools had greatly increased since 1870. He did not believe their schools would suffer from the proposed changes.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

At last, after a long and laborious period of incubation, the "Grand Ministry" has been formed. All the edge of novelty has been taken off this event by the gossip of the lobbies and the rumour of the town. The effect of the Grand Ministry has been discounted long in advance, and, now that the *Journal Officiel* has published the list of the new Cabinet, the public, prepared to be impressed with respect for the famous combination, has received it with dissatisfaction, and even with ridicule. "The accouchement has ended in a Cæsarian operation," as the Ambassador of one of the great Powers remarked. The Cabinet is Gambetta. *Moi seul et c'est assez!* Its constitution is as follows:—Presidency of the Council and Foreign Affairs, M. Gambetta, with M. Spuller as Under-Secretary of State; Interior, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, with M. Deville as Under-Secretary; Justice, M. Cazot, with M. Martin-Feuillée as Under-Secretary; Finance, M. Allain-Targé; War, General Camponen, with M. Lelièvre as Under-Secretary; Posts and Telegraphs, M. Cochery; Agriculture, M. Devès, with M. Caze as Under-Secretary; Commerce and Colonies, M. Rovier, with M. Félix Faure as Under-Secretary; Public Works, M. Raynal, with M. Lesguillier as Under-Secretary; Marine, M. Gougeard, with M. Blandin as Under-Secretary; Public Instruction, M. Paul Bert; Fine Arts, M. Antonin Proust.

The number of ministers is now twelve. Two new ministries have been created—namely, that of the Fine and Industrial Arts and that of Commerce and the Colonies. Nine of the new ministers are Deputies; one is a Senator and two have been selected outside the Chamber. The Senator belongs to the Republican Union group; seven of the ministers who are deputies belong to the same group; the other two belong to the Republican Left. Seven of the Under-Secretaries of State also belong to the Republican Union.

The Gambetta Cabinet is far from realising the much-talked-of combination of a "Grand Ministry." On the contrary, rarely has a Cabinet been found whose individual members were so insignificant. M. Gambetta has surrounded himself with men who neither have made nor are likely to make their mark in the political world, and who are for that reason more fitted to take their cues and their views from the President or the Council. M. Gambetta thus accumulates upon his single head all the responsibilities of his Cabinet; although his name will not figure at the foot of all the acts of the various ministries, everybody will attribute these acts to him, and to him alone. Furthermore, the trump card of the new combination is the revision of the Constitution; on this measure will depend the fate of M. Gambetta and of his Ministry.

In the declaration made by M. Gambetta in the Chamber this afternoon he said that it was the intention of the Ministry to give satisfaction to the wishes of the country, and especially, "by a wise revision of the constitutional laws, to put one of the essential powers of the country [meaning the Senate] in more complete harmony with the democratic nature of our society." The other items of the Ministerial programme are reform in national education, the completion of the military legislation, the reduction of the sea and land forces, the conclusion of commercial treaties, settlement of the relations between Church and State by strict application of the régime of the Concordat, the securing of order at home and of peace abroad, &c. M. Gambetta's declarations were received with loud applause.

The past week has been fertile in duels. Several journalists have drawn swords in defence of their honour and for the sake of an opportunity of occupying the public for a moment with their insignificant personalities. On Saturday last M. Paul de Cassagnac fought his sixteenth duel at Epinay with M. Adrien Montebello, the *chef de Cabinet* of the President of the Senate. The encounter lasted nearly an hour, and finally M. de Cassagnac succeeded in wounding his adversary, who had had no practice in the art of fencing, and whose *jeu* was on that account excessively dangerous. The duel took place on the estate of M. Buloz, and was watched with race-glasses from a neighbouring house by some thirty or forty journalists and boulevardiers. This tendency to convert the encounter of two men of honour into a spectacle like a prize-fight has manifested itself on several occasions of late.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, arrived in Paris on Saturday, and left last night for Frankfort. While in Paris Prince Leopold went to see the exhibition of electricity. On Sunday he breakfasted with the Duc d'Aumale at Chantilly, and in the evening Lord Lyons gave a dinner of forty covers in his honour.

The gossip of the boulevards still turns upon the death of the Baron James de Rothschild. For some time past the Baron had been subject to overpowering hypochondria. He committed suicide, in the Roman fashion, by opening the veins of his arm.

A young man, who was well known on the boulevards, M. Mathieu Valéry, has also been getting himself talked about. He was the son of M. Valéry, the founder of a line of steamers running between Marseilles, Naples, and Genoa. The elder Valéry had a touch of vanity in his nature, which accounts for his having purchased the Papal title of Count. His son's ambition was to live on familiar terms with the members of the Jockey Club, and with a view to doing so he kept racehorses, frequented the green-room of the Opera, had a yacht, and spent so much money that, in order to provide for his current expenses, he issued three millions of francs' worth of forged bills. When the police came to arrest him he had disappeared. The Compagnie Transatlantique have bought over all the ships of the Valéry line. Such is the end of M. Mathieu Valéry.

The Ambigu theatre is moist with the tears shed nightly by enthusiastic audiences over the misfortunes of little Jacques and of his father, Pierre Girard, who is unjustly accused of having committed a murder, and who is condemned to death by a Judge, M. de la Rozeraie, who turns out to be no other than the murderer himself. Finally, in the last act, all ends happily, and M. de la Rozeraie is led to the guillotine, which is seen at the back of the stage, instead of the innocent Pierre Girard. This old-fashioned, silly, but none the less moving melodrama, promises to be a great success. It is called "Le Petit Jacques," and is an adaptation, by M. William Busnach, of a novel by M. Jules Claretie. "Le Petit Jacques" was originally destined to be played at the Princess's Theatre, London, but, owing to Mr. Gooch's altered circumstances, the matter fell through. At the other theatres there has happened nothing of importance.

"La Soirée Parisienne," by MM. Gondinet and Blum, has proved a failure at the Variétés. Sardou's new comedy, "Odette," will be produced at the Vaudeville on Thursday or Friday. In the lobby of the Variétés the other night a departmental préfet announced the discovery in the archives of Saint-Etienne of the birth certificate of Christine Nilsson. The Swedish Ophelia, it appears, was born in the town of Saint-Etienne, of Swedish parents.

T. C.

MUSIC.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

This institution entered on its jubilee season yesterday (Friday) week, when "Judas Maccabeus" was given, with specially fine effect in the choral details. This oratorio—the twelfth in the series of Handel's great works of the kind—contains choruses that may compare with those of "The Messiah" and "Israel in Egypt" for grandeur and dignity, the solo music being full of variety and charm.

The principal solo vocalist on the occasion now referred to was Madame Marie Roze, who achieved a great success by her refined and artistic singing, especially in the difficult bravura air "From Mighty Kings," which was rendered with bright vocalisation and rhythmical clearness free from exaggeration or effort. Madame Marie Roze has, apparently, a career before her, as an oratorio-singer, that may compare in success with the position she holds on the opera stage. As on previous occasions, Mr. E. Lloyd gave the tenor solos, especially the airs "Call forth thy pow'r," and "Sound an alarm," with splendid declamation. Some of the soprano solo music was to have been sung by Mdlle. Avigliana, but her indisposition caused its transference to Mrs. Suter, who acquitted herself well. The contralto solos were effectively rendered by Miss M. Hancock, and those for the bass by Mr. W. H. Burdon (a pupil of Signor Garcia), whose favourable reception should lead, with further study and experience, to greater success. Some incidental music was assigned to Mr. A. B. Furlong, whose merits must be spoken of when more prominently placed.

Sir M. Costa—who conducted—was warmly greeted on reappearing in the office which he has filled since 1848. Mr. Sainton is still the leading violinist, and Mr. Willing is again the organist. Professor Macfarren's "St. John the Baptist" is to be given on Dec. 9.

Since the production of Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots" (noticed by us last week) the operatic performances at the Lyceum Theatre have consisted of repetitions of that and other operas already commented on. Wallace's "Maritana" was announced for Thursday, but the season was suddenly closed on Tuesday.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Herr Rappoldi was again the leading violinist, and maintained the favourable impression which he produced on the previous Monday by his sterling playing in Mozart's string quartet in B flat (No. 9), in two movements of Bach's Third Sonata for violin (unaccompanied), and in Schubert's Rondo Brillant for that instrument and pianoforte, in association with Mdlle. Janotta, who also gave a fine rendering of Mendelssohn's solo Fantasia in F sharp minor, and was worthily associated with Signor Piatti in Schumann's "Märchenbilder" for piano and violoncello. Miss Santley sang, with great delicacy and refinement, Mignon's romance, "Connais tu le pays," and lieder by Chopin and Schubert.

Mr. J. B. Welch's concert, on Thursday week, included the engagement of a full orchestra, led by Mr. V. Nicholson, Mr. Welch having conducted. Effective vocal performances were contributed by Misses Santley, A. Marriott, M. Fenella, E. Farnol, J. Cravino, E. Millar, E. Umpelby, S. Hudson, and A. Thacker; and Messrs. F. Boyle, H. Blower, H. Piercy, S. Webb, F. Moir, and B. Newth. Mr. Franklin Taylor played Mendelssohn's "Serenade" and "Allegro Giojoso" (with orchestra), and Mr. Carrodus executed Ernst's brilliant Fantasia for violin, on themes from Rossini's "Otello"; both with much success. Some of the vocalists were pupils of Mr. Welch, to whose merits as a teacher they did much credit.

The fourth of the present series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace included the first performance of a "Passepied" and "Gavotte" from the ballet music of Mozart's opera "Idomeneo"—graceful pieces in the antique dance form. Fine performances of Raff's "Lenore" symphony and other orchestral works, and the effective singing of Madame Schuch-Proksa completed the programme. Last week's concert brought forward a pleasing and melodious "Serenade," composed by the late Herr Wuerst, of Berlin, and entitled "Under the Balcony." It is for stringed instruments, with violoncello obbligato, which was well played by Mr. R. Reed. Familiar orchestral pieces, Chopin's second Pianoforte Concerto (in F minor) skilfully executed by Mr. W. Baché, and vocal music effectively sung by Mdlle. Louise Pyk and Signor Bonetti, made up the selection. At this week's concert, Berlioz's symphony, "Episode de la Vie d'un Artiste," and its sequel, "Le Retour à la Vie," are both to be repeated in consequence of the result of the Plébiscite (issued at the concert of Oct. 29), the returns of which gave a majority of 775 ayes.

The Borough of Hackney Choral Association (conducted by Mr. E. Prout) opened its new season at the Shoreditch Town-hall on Monday evening, when the programme comprised Mr. Arthur Sullivan's "Martyr of Antioch" and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music.

Dr. Bradford's annual concert took place at the Lewisham Public Hall on Thursday evening, when the programme included the first part of his oratorio, "Judith;" the whole of which work it is proposed to give in London next year.

That accomplished pianist, Mdlle. Janotta, gives the first of two Pianoforte Recitals at St. James's Hall next Wednesday afternoon.

The second concert of the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society's new season takes place next Wednesday evening, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" being the oratorio announced, with Madame Marie Roze, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley as principal vocalists.

Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion" and the "Ancient Mariner," a cantata by J. F. Barnett, will be given next Monday by the Brixton Choral Society, at Angell Town Institution—Mr. William Lemare being the conductor; and on Monday, Dec. 19, Mr. F. H. Cowen's cantata "The Corsair" and Mr. G. A. Macfarren's cantata "Christmas" will be given. The Society's annual soirée will take place on Jan. 9. There are organ recitals at this institution on Saturday evenings.

The arrangements for the production of new works at the Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival for 1882 have been announced at the first meeting of the general committee. M. Gounod will personally direct the first performance of his new oratorio, "The Redemption," written specially for the festival. Sir Michael Costa is again to act as conductor. The cantata, "Graziella" (which Sir Julius Benedict was unable to finish for this year's Norwich Festival), is to be completed for Birmingham. Dr. Sullivan has been unable to accept an engagement to contribute either a vocal or instrumental work; Mr. Gaul, a local composer, has therefore been commissioned to finish his new cantata, "The Holy City," for the committee. Herr Niels Gade, of Denmark, has been asked to produce a new secular cantata, entitled "Psyche," and Mr. Villiers Stanford will contribute a new serenade.

Over 30,000 men are believed to be out of employment in connection with the wages dispute in the Staffordshire potteries.



Davidson Knowles

W. J. Messes Sc

THE PLAYHOUSES.

It were idle to waste many words over the new comedy in three acts, after the French of MM. Labiche and Delacour, called "Dust," by which Mr. Sydney Grundy hoped to have restored the fortunes of the little Royalty Theatre. Good intention was everywhere apparent; but the result was scarcely satisfactory. In fact, the little play, that was found to be so motiveless and weak, is to be withdrawn almost immediately, and the Royalty will return to music and song. "Geneviève de Brabant," with Miss Soldene in the principal character, may be a stop-gap; but it is a move in the right direction, for I am sure a pretty and delicate entertainment of burlesque or light opera is most suitable to this house, that always did well under the government of petticoats. Miss Fanny Kelly, Mrs. Selby, Miss M. Oliver, Miss Santley are among the most successful of the actresses, and it will only be necessary to leave Miss Lydia Thompson in full charge in order to ensure success for after-dinner audiences. Meanwhile, it will be unfortunate to disband so clever and compact a little company. Mr. Everill is an excellent comedian, and Mr. G. W. Anson, as well as Mr. J. G. Taylor, never fail to amuse. Mr. Frank Rodney, Mr. Charles Glenny, and Mr. R. Mansfield are numbered in the promising division, and there is no need for me to say how welcome is the art of Miss Lydia Thompson and Miss H. Coveney. "Dust" did not fail from any want of experienced or cheerful assistance: but, in this case, it was easily blown away. Miss Lottie Venne will be of great assistance when the funny musical pieces are ready.

The Alhambra Company has gone to Her Majesty's Theatre during the period of winter cleaning; but it has been a singularly dull week, and there is no novelty of any importance to record.

Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, having completed their fifth year of joint management of Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's popular entertainment, have renewed their tenancy of St. George's Hall, Langham-place, for a term of years. Several improvements have been made during the autumn recess, and the general arrangements, both before and behind the scenes, materially improved. Next Monday night will be revived the successful operetta, "Ages Ago," written by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, and composed by Mr. Frederic Clay, who has rewritten portions of the music, and added an entirely new duet for the tenor and soprano. The cast will include Miss Edith Brandon, Miss Fanny Holland, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain, and Mr. North Home, who will make his first appearance as a member of this company. "Ages Ago" will be followed by a new musical sketch, by Mr. Corney Grain, entitled "Out of Town;" the entertainment concluding with "No. 204," by F. C. Burnand—music by T. German Reed.

NOVELS.

Criticism of the story, as a story, as to its plot and as to its construction, may be altogether dispensed with in the case of *God and the Man*: by Robert Buchanan (Chatto and Windus), which may be described as being, on the whole, a beautiful piece of literary composition, to be read with admiration and to be laid aside with regret. There may be in the three volumes certain portions which seem to have been inspired by recollections of "Robinson Crusoe," of Jules Verne's works, and of Arctic travellers' tales; but the work, as a whole, bears the stamp of original conception, such as belongs to true poets only; and of execution, so powerful, so dramatic, so picturesque, so impressive, that none but a master of language could have attained to it. Seldom, if ever, was there a more charming picture than that of the blind Methodist and his pretty, simple, God-fearing daughter; and seldom, if ever, was there a more terribly shocking illustration of the lengths to which human hatred may be carried than that which is afforded by the example of Christian Christianson. Never, moreover, was there a more affecting and convincing instance than the case of the same Christian Christianson supplies of "the vanity and folly of individual Hate," of the touch of nature to which the hardest heart cannot, under certain circumstances, remain insensible, of the fact that there lurks in every breast some particle of the Infinite Love, which would plead for the forgiveness of offences even to the number of seventy times seven. It were much to be wished that the author could have seen his way to the inculcation of his doctrine without the very commonplace and unpleasant incident of a seduction; but it is a beautiful doctrine, advocated, for the most part, beautifully.

Infinitely refreshing is it in these days of literary realism to come upon a specimen of the old-fashioned romance, wherein knights and ladies, squires and prodigious dwarfs, mysterious monks and gigantic men-at-arms, faithful servitors, black-hearted traitors, and reputed witches move rapidly over the pages, as they do in *The Braes of Yarrow*: by Charles Gibbon (Sampson Low and Co.), and, amid a medley of historical figures, facts, and anachronisms, perform a score of impossible feats within the space of half a dozen chapters. The author, in the present instance, frankly states in his preface that he has taken liberties with time in his dealings with history; and it will, therefore, suffice to say that the date of the story is not many weeks posterior to that of memorable Flodden Field, and that the people and incidents introduced by the author are likely to find favour with enthusiastic admirers of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," of "Marmion," of "Rokey," and of ballads and tales recording the questionable exploits of the reckless moss-trooper. The novel positively teems with adventures and perils, out of which the righteous, having been unjustly persecuted, tortured, and all but slain, over and over again, by the wicked, ultimately emerge triumphant, the villain is hanged, the hero and heroine are married, and all goes as merrily as wedding-bells. The diction, of course, is in harmony with the proceedings; it is exceedingly bold and even lawless, as regards grammatical construction; it recalls the style of the melodramatic stage; it appears to belong to no particular time or country, being neither plain English nor broad Scotch, but a peculiar mixture of both; and it is, nevertheless, admirably adapted for the purpose of producing upon the reader an impression of something which is certainly not modern and may possibly be antique. The work is most appropriately called "a romance;" and it resembles in some degree the chivalrous romances of Sir Walter Scott and Mr. G. P. R. James. Such resemblance alone should be sufficient recommendation in the eyes of readers who are wearied with the ordinary sort of fiction, with the constant repetition of more or less hackneyed themes.

Supernatural wisdom, according to the proverb, is characteristic of the child that knows its own father, and still more supernatural wisdom, according to *Don John*: by Jean Ingelow (Sampson Low and Co.), will scarcely enable parents to know their own child. Maternal instinct is not to be trusted, it appears, when infants have once got "mixed," as is said to have happened in several cases at a certain "baby show;" and personal resemblance is but a broken reed to lean upon in support of paternity. And thus

it happens that "Don John," the low-born, occupies the place which by right of birth should have belonged to "Sir Lancelot," the well-born. At least, this is what the author declares in arbitrary fashion; the reader will probably maintain, notwithstanding the author's assertion, that it was really the gentleman's son who displayed the noble qualities, and the carpenter's son who suffered from kleptomania and other moral diseases. Otherwise it is a little difficult to see what is the point of the story. That the sins of fathers and mothers are visited upon the children, that paternal and maternal blemishes, moral as well as physical, are inherited, is sound, wholesome doctrine, quite in accordance with experience; but it is not easy to say what can be gained by insisting upon the possible but very exceptional case in which there is an inversion, so to speak, of the usual natural laws. At any rate the whole interest of the novel consists in a puzzle. Whether one child has been changed for another, replaced, and then changed again, or not changed at all, is the question which the reader will probably grow weary of trying to decide, which the author arbitrarily decides at the end, to the probable dissatisfaction of most readers, and upon which, nevertheless, the novel depends almost entirely for its attractiveness. This is somewhat meagre provision of material to be expanded into three volumes; and the consequence is that there is a superabundance of what is commonly called padding, which is only here and there of a sustaining or entertaining sort. It is tedious to follow a monotonous course of stealing; and the monotony is but slightly relieved by certain pretty scenes, certain amusing, though puerile, proceedings, and certain more or less ingenuous literary criticisms and dissertations.

Shakspeare has made us all familiar with one way of taming a shrew, and *Court Netherleigh*: by Mrs. Henry Wood (Richard Bentley and Son), will make anybody who reads the three volumes familiar with another. A young, good-looking, well-bred, highly educated, generally eligible millionaire, desires to marry the youngest and loveliest daughter of an impudent, debt-laden earl. The millionaire, who is a merchant in the City, is represented by the writer of the novel as an exceedingly noble personage, whose only drawback is the very unaristocratic surname of Grubb. Many a reader of the novel, however, is likely to question the moral nobility of a man who literally bargains for possession of a nobleman's or anybody else's daughter without sounding the young lady and learning her views previously, and without caring, when the bargain has been completed with the father, for the young lady's openly and contemptuously expressed abhorrence of the match proposed to her. Sympathy will be rather with her than with the extremely virtuous millionaire, who purchases her as if she were a bale of goods, and shows as little regard for her inclinations as if she was a slave in the market of Cairo, when she begins to play the part of Katharina to his Petruchio, and even when she exceeds the shrewishness of Katharina, proceeds to the verge of indiscretion in flirtation, and does not shrink from forgery, in her contemptuous disregard of her husband as anything but a sort of incarnate money-bag purchased by her at the price of herself. However, we are evidently intended to admire the man who bought the wife, to observe with reverence the Christian manner in which he heaps coals of fire upon her head, to command him for his incredible patience, and to regard him as an injured being ultimately recompensed, when the erring woman, having passed through the furnace of trouble and humiliation, has been taught to "know her place," as domestic servants say. And all this we might do, if the cold-blooded millionaire had not forfeited every claim to consideration by the unspeakable meanness of the original transaction, when he bargained for his high-born bride. The conclusion of the story, when the mystery of a stolen bracelet is cleared up, when the lost is found and the dead is restored to life, and when the only bitterdrop remaining in the cup of a repentant and rehabilitated wife is extracted by a sufficiently reasonable process involving a change of name, shows that the writer is as ingenious and as daring as ever.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lieutenant-General Sir Daniel Lysons, K.C.B., commanding the Aldershot Division, presided yesterday week, at the Freemasons' Hall, at the annual distribution of prizes to the 10th Middlesex, of which he is the hon. Colonel; Lady Lysons distributing the awards for shooting and drill. Sir Daniel said that he felt exceedingly proud of being connected with so fine a corps. They turned out and moved well, and, as far as he could judge, the discipline was excellent.

Lady Brassey distributed the prizes yesterday week to the volunteers at Battle, Hastings. Her Ladyship presented a handsome challenge cup, to be competed for by the Hastings, and Battle corps, in commemoration of the visit of the King of the Sandwich Islands to Normanhurst.

Sir Thomas Brassey, distributing the gunnery prizes to the Royal Naval Volunteers on board her Majesty's ship Dædalus on the 12th inst., said the Admiralty were considering the question of a capitulation grant, but a weighty consideration was the expense.

The annual distribution of prizes won at the competitions of the London Rifle Brigade takes place at the Crystal Palace to-day (Saturday), the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, as usual, taking the leading part in the ceremony.

Dr. Alexander Bain was on Saturday last elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

At a meeting of the School Board for London on the 10th inst. the question of the management of St. Paul's Industrial School was discussed for eight hours. The result was a resolution declaring further inquiry absolutely necessary, and referring the matter back to the Special Committee on the subject, with an instruction that no further evidence be taken till the Home Office be communicated with. It has been decided by the Home Secretary to withdraw the certificate from St. Paul's Industrial School, which will therefore be closed as soon as the boys in it have been transferred to other establishments. As to the question of further inquiry, Sir William Harcourt reserves his judgment until he has considered the case in all its bearings.

Lord Carlingford has, for the sixth time in succession, remitted between 10 and 15 per cent upon the rents of his Somersetshire tenants.—Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, has intimated to his tenantry a reduction of 20 per cent on their rents for the present year, and a reduction of 10 per cent next year, whatever the nature of the season, besides offering other facilities for procuring lime, artificial manures, and other commodities for farm use.—At the half-yearly rent audit of the Earl of Harrington's Derbyshire estates last week a return of 15 per cent was made.—Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M.P., has issued an address to his tenantry in Sutherlandshire, discussing present agricultural distress. He announces that he has resolved to give grazing tenants 20 per cent, large farmers of arable land above one hundred acres 10 per cent, and small farmers 20 per cent reduction on the year's rent.

The Extra Supplement.

MAIDEN MEDITATION.

A fanciful superstition has ascribed to the plucking and counting of the petals of a flower, with some mystical interpretation of their number—which every botanist knows to be the strict result of scientific laws—the means of ascertaining what some young ladies would like to know. "He loves me—loves me not," says poor Gretchen, in "Faust;" and it would be much better for her peace of mind, if she would let the flower alone, or would merely smell its fragrance and enjoy its innocent beauty; and if she would forget that troublesome question which it cannot answer. "In maiden meditation," certainly, but not exactly "fancy-free," is the pensive young woman, evidently of high birth and breeding, seated on the stone bench in a retired nook of some noble park, beside the margin of the placid lake, but unmindful of the scene around her, thinking too deeply of the problem of her life's affections. We are not disposed, however, to believe that she is, like some ignorant country girl, actually intent upon the foolish experiment to which we have alluded; she has been too well educated, and has too much intellect and acquired knowledge, for any silly trick of that kind; it is more likely that her fingers are idly busy, in mere absence of mind, with a mechanical operation that is far from the subject of her thoughts. Still, we cannot but find it suggestive and significant of that particular theme of feminine anxiety, which may be supposed to engage her solitary meditations.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

An otherwise very successful meeting at Liverpool last week was completely spoiled by the unhappy accident which resulted in the death of William Macdonald, the young jockey who has recently taken such a prominent position owing to his success on Foxhall in the Cesarewitch. He had been specially engaged to ride Buchanan, the favourite for the Liverpool Cup, and, just as they reached the distance, he made a great effort to reach Piraeus, who was then leading. Buchanan, who was thoroughly beaten, could not respond, but, crossing his legs, fell heavily. Poor Macdonald does not appear to have been much hurt by the fall, for he was just scrambling to his feet when Ercildoume, who was running in Buchanan's track, attempted to clear the fallen horse,—and, in doing so, struck Macdonald such a terrible blow with one of his hoofs that his skull was fractured, and he sustained other severe injuries. From the first there was no hope of his recovery; and, after suffering great agony, he died early on Saturday morning. Macdonald, who was about twenty-two years of age, was apprenticed to James Watson, of Belleisle, and lived with him for about three years, at the end of which time he entered into fresh indentures with Humphreys, of Stork House, Lambourne. He had had several mounts in public prior to leaving the North, but did not win a race until he was put up on Tetrarch, at Sandown Park, in 1876. A more important victory was that which he achieved on the same horse in the Great Shropshire Handicap, a few weeks later, and, strangely enough, he broke his collar-bone and was badly shaken by Tetrarch falling with him in the Great Lancashire Handicap three years ago, the accident happening within a few yards of the spot where he received his death blow. It was only in 1879, however, that he came into prominent notice by winning the Cesarewitch on Chippendale, Isonomy and a very high-class field finishing behind him; and he also took a couple of good races with Zealot at Ascot last season, his head victory over Muncaster, ridden by the veteran Snowden, being a remarkably fine piece of horsemanship. Little talent was required to sit still on Foxhall and let him stride away from his field in the last Cesarewitch; but a very heavy sum was won by the American division, who rewarded the jockey right royally. In fact, Macdonald's position for the future was thoroughly assured, and it is very sad that he should have been suddenly cut off in the heyday of success. Good fortune, too, had not turned his head or spoilt him in the smallest degree; no lad ever possessed a better character, or was more popular with all classes of racing men, and he leaves many friends and not a single enemy behind him. On the day following the one of Macdonald's accident the hack that William Day was riding on Shipton Downs fell with him, and the famous trainer of Foxhall broke his collar-bone and a couple of ribs. We are happy to say, however, that he appears to be going on as well as possible, and no serious results are apprehended.

The scrimmage that occurred when Buchanan fell had no effect whatever on the actual result of the Liverpool Cup, for the second success of Piraeus (7 st. 11 lb.) in the Great Lancashire Handicap on the following day proved that he had about a stone in hand on the first occasion. It also testifies to the extraordinary excellence of Foxhall's Cambridgeshire success; and William Day's statement, that the American crack is the best horse he ever trained, is doubtless correct. Master Ned (6 st. 12 lb.) never looked dangerous, and must have disappointed the Irish division greatly; whilst Valour (8 st. 12 lb.) has seen his best day, and Buchanan (7 st. 11 lb.) added one more to the long list of phantom favourites from Fyfield. The minor events of the meeting also furnished some capital sport. Theophrastus will evidently fulfil the early promise that he gave as a hurdle-jumper, and may eventually prove almost of the class of Charles I. or Beauchamp II.; and Lord Chancellor carried off the Grand Sefton Steeplechase in rare style, and is as good a "lepper" as most of our visitors from the other side of St. George's Channel. The Liverpool St. Leger fell to Lucy Glitters, who beat the useful Hagioscope cleverly enough; and Sir John Astley had another good week with his selling platters, though Medicus could only add one more to his interminable list of seconds. An unusually good field turned out for the Queen's Plate on the last day of the meeting, though the interest that would otherwise have been felt in the race was greatly lessened by the very suspicious doings in connection with Prestonpans, who started at a forlorn price, and ran in exact accordance with his position in the quotations. Victor Emmanuel and Poulet were thus left as the most formidable opponents of Petronel, and neither of them is of sufficiently good class to make much of a race with the Duke of Beaufort's colt.

The annual Assault at Arms of the members of the London Athletic Club took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. Boxing formed the chief feature of the entertainment, and most of the amateur champions of the past three or four years put in an appearance, and gave some very satisfactory exhibitions of their skill. The rest of the programme was of the usual character, and the result of the evening must have added considerably to the funds of the club.

Mr. Wooley has been intrusted by the City Lands Committee of the Corporation with the execution of Mr. Gladstone's bust for the Guildhall.



PORTRAIT OF COUNTESS POTOCKA, BY ANGELICA KAUFFMAN, IN THE DRESDEN GALLERY.
ENGRAVED BY PERMISSION OF THE BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

PORTRAIT OF COUNTESS POTOCKA.

This portrait of a Polish lady, celebrated for her beauty a hundred years ago, is preserved in the Dresden Collection, which contains also the "Vestal," one of the same artist's most famous works. Angelica Kauffman, born in 1741, the daughter of Swiss parents but educated in Italy, was early instructed by her father, himself a painter, while she enjoyed in youth the conversation of Winckelmann and of other eminent scholars and connoisseurs, as well as the contemplation of all that was most admired in classical and modern art. She came to London under aristocratic patronage, and was received with much favour at the Court of George III. and Queen Charlotte, as well as by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fuseli, and other leading members of the Royal Academy, who procured her the appointment of professor. Some great misfortune befel her at this period of her life. It is said that she was deceived and entrapped into a false marriage by the contrivance of a profligate English nobleman; but her industry and success as a professional artist were not impaired by this disaster, nor did she

forfeit the sympathy of the kind-hearted Queen. In 1781, she married the Venetian painter, Antonio Zucchi, and thenceforth passed most of her life at Rome. She was visited by Goethe, Herder, Klopstock, and other German poets and literary men, who have borne testimony to her rare intellectual endowments. She died in the year 1807. Her pictures are to be found in all the chief galleries of art in Europe, but are still more widely known through the engravings by Bartolozzi. We have been permitted by the Berlin Photographic Company to make use of one of their photographs for the engraving here presented to our readers.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. O'Kelly, now in the West of Ireland, contributes a Sketch of a scene that he witnessed two or three weeks ago, while driving through Connemara. He came to a place where the police were engaged in posting up the Government proclamation, declaring the Land League illegal, and warning the people that any of them would be liable to punishment if they continued to belong to the

League, or to aid in its operations. There were but three police-constables, one of whom was in the act of pasting the placard on the face of the rock. An old horse and cart, with a load of turf, had been left standing in the road, while its owner and a couple of country women, returning from cutting turf on the neighbouring bogs, had stopped to inquire of the police what it was all about. The scene around was one of the wildest character; there, stretching out before them, was the broad expanse of Lough Fee, and from the distant shore the mountains rose almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. On the near side was an old road, running by the lake; all around were mountains, more or less precipitous, covered with sedge, now taking its autumn tinge of purple and brown, out of which peeped the rocks. Looking on every side, as far as the eye could see, there were only a couple of cabins visible, and a few sheep grazing on the mountain side. The scene was lonely and desolate in the extreme, so that one could not but feel it was strange to display a Government proclamation in such a place, where few human beings were likely to see it.

Saturday was the date fixed for the closing of the first session of the Land Court, and all applications which did not



THE STATE OF IRELAND: POSTING THE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION IN CONNEMARA.

reach the Commission on that day suffered the penalty of postponement to the next term. The consequence was a pressure of business even greater than had been anticipated. The Commissioners sat till midnight. At the rising of the Court applications for a "fair rent" to the number of 45,000 had been received, of which nearly 36,000 were from Ulster; but we learn that in Munster the offices of the country solicitors are flooded with cases, and it is computed that a quarter of a million of applications will be made to the Court before the Act is a year in operation.

The Government have in contemplation the appointment of a fourth temporary Sub-Commission under the Land Act. It is also believed that two additional Sub-Commissions will now be required for Ulster alone; but none of the new tribunals were expected to sit during the current week.

The Monaghan Sub-Commissioners gave judgment in the cases of persons evicted within six months of the passing of the Act. Mr. Kane said that in many instances it was proved that the holdings were so small that not only would it be impossible for the tenants to pay rent and live by their holdings, but it would be impossible for them to live by them even if they paid no rent at all. Still he did not say that that was a reason why the tenant should not pay a fair rent for his holding, for it was of value to him as a home. The decisions given reduced the rents from 10 to 30 per cent, and the Commissioners added a hope that a charitable arrangement might be made as to the tenants' arrears.

Several Land League outrages, of a very cruel and savage character, have been perpetrated during the past week. Houses have been broken into at night, and the tenants severely beaten, and threatened with death, for having consented to pay rent. Many were sworn not to do so. In other districts notices have been posted on farmhouses warning the tenants against seeking the benefits of the Land Act, and stating that if they do they will be shot. Some farmers who went before the Sub-Commissioners at Limerick have been threatened for doing so, and several incendiary fires have occurred.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The majority of the Committee of the Colonial Exhibition have selected the plan of Señor Latoriente, a Madrid architect, for the exhibition building, which is to be finished by January, 1884. The exhibition is to be held in May of the same year.

Attention has been called in the Cortes to the recent grant of a charter by the British Privy Council to the North Borneo Company. On Tuesday Señor Canovas, the leader of the Conservative party, gave a stirring address on the policy of the present Ministry. Señor Sagasta replied on Wednesday.

PORUGAL.

The Ministry has resigned, and Senhor di Fontes Pereira de Mello, chief of the Regeneradores, has formed a new Ministry, as follows:—Senhor Fontes Pereira de Mello, President of the Ministry, Minister of Finance, and *ad interim* Minister of War; Senhor Thomaz Ribeiro, Minister of the Interior; Senhor Vilhena, Minister of Justice; Senhor de Serpa Pimentel, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senhor Hintze, Minister of Public Works; and Senhor Mello Gouneau, Minister of Marine.

GERMANY.

The birthday of the Prince of Wales was celebrated on the 9th inst. by a dinner given by the British Ambassador at Potsdam, at which the Crown Prince and Princess, Prince Henry, Princess Victoria, and the Under-Secretaries of the Embassy were present.

Prince Bismarck presided on Monday at a meeting of the Ministry, when, in addition to the current business, the draught of the Speech from the Throne to be delivered by the Emperor on Thursday was adopted. Prince Bismarck is reported to have lately advocated the representation of minorities.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath resumed its sittings on Monday. The Finance Minister, Herr Dunajewski, brought in the Budget for 1882. The expenditure amounts to 470,892,393 fl., or seven millions more than last year. The receipts amount to 433,082,858 fl., or twenty-three millions more than last year. The deficit will therefore amount to 37,000,000 fl.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that at a Cabinet Council on Monday, attended by the members of both the Austrian and Hungarian Ministries and presided over by the Emperor, the two Governments took a step further in the direction of Protectionist policy. It was resolved that higher duties should be imposed on coffee, tea, and petroleum; that an import duty should be levied on flour and cork; and that higher taxes should in future be raised on woollen goods, iron manufactured wares, and pig iron.

A vote of 642,762 fl. was passed at Thursday week's sitting of the Austrian Delegation, for arming the port of Pola.

AMERICA.

The new British Minister, the Hon. Sackville West, presented his credentials to President Arthur on Monday. Congratulatory addresses were delivered on both sides. President Arthur said that the American people would long remember the sympathy displayed in their recent bereavement by the Queen and the people of Great Britain. The United States Government would do everything to develop still more the spirit of harmony and goodwill which so signalized marked the intercourse between the two nations.

Three cheers were given for Queen Victoria at a dinner at the Merchants' Club, Boston, last Saturday night. Dr. Lyon Playfair was present, and was about to deliver a speech when this enthusiastic demonstration was made. Mr. Secretary Hunt stated that President Arthur would not be the President of the party, but of the nation, and declared that he was in every respect a worthy follower of President Garfield.

New York has been startled by the arrest of Mr. John Howard Welles, a gentleman of fortune, who had written threatening letters to Mr. Jay Gould with a view to obtain stock-jobbing information; and the ingenuity of the police in endeavouring to discover the writer was skilfully baffled for a long time. Ultimately, on Sunday, by engaging a staff of nearly 200 men to watch the letter-boxes and arrest anyone who posted a letter to Mr. Gould, Mr. Welles was arrested.

The trial of Guiteau began on Monday, and led to an extraordinary scene. During the swearing of the jury Guiteau refused to be under the control of counsel and attempted to address the Court. This, of course, was denied him; but he contrived to hand to one of the reporters an address, which is published in several of the newspapers. In this he declares, in reference to the assassination, that the late General Garfield was a good man but a weak politician, who was doing harm to the Republic. He makes an appeal for funds to conduct his defence. On the plea of insanity it will be shown that several members of his family were lunatics.

Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy arrived in New York on Wednesday week. They were received on landing by a dele-

gation representing the Land League and other Irish organisations. In the evening they held receptions at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and an address of welcome was presented to them. Mr. Healy said he intended to preach the Land League doctrine as long as he had breath in his body. The Irish National Convention will be held at Chicago from the 30th inst. to Dec. 2 inclusive.

CANADA.

General Sir P. L. McDougall was sworn in at Ottawa on the 11th inst. as Administrator of the Dominion during the absence of the Marquis of Lorne.

INDIA.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* at Agra states that Lord and Lady Ripon, with Sir William and Lady Cowper, on the 9th inst. visited the ruins of Futtahpore Sigiri, distant twenty miles from Agra, and in the evening the Viceroy held a Levée, at which the whole of the military and civilians of the station were present. Next morning the Viceroy paid return visits to the Maharanahs of Gwalior, Bhurtpore, Ulwar, and Dholepore. Each chief received the Viceroy in public durbar, and a Royal salute was fired on his arrival and departure. In the afternoon the Viceroy drove down to the fort, and visited the Palace of Akbar, the Motec Musjid, and other points of interest. In reply to an address presented by the municipality, his Excellency referred to the system of local self-government, which he declared should not be proceeded with hastily where it was not applicable, but should be introduced gradually and cautiously.

After instituting a full and searching inquiry, the Government of India has come to the conclusion that there is no foundation for the statement made lately by a native soldier, that certain European soldiers taken prisoners at the battle of Maiwand are now in slavery at Herat.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Hon. Sir Henry Parkes proposed in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, on the 12th inst., a vote of censure upon Mr. Garrett, one of the members for Camden, for his conduct in connection with the expropriation compensation awarded to the Melbourne Mining Company. The motion was, however, rejected by the House. The Hon. Sir John Robertson, Minister of Education, has resigned his seat in the Cabinet owing to the action taken by the Premier in this matter. The Hon. E. Baker, late Secretary for Mines, New South Wales, has been expelled, by vote, from the Legislative Assembly for bribery and corruption.

The New Zealand Parliament has been dissolved.

Volo was evacuated by the Turks on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday morning the Greeks marched in, amid enthusiastic demonstrations of the population. Perfect order prevailed.

A Copenhagen telegram in the *Standard* states that the health of King Christian is unsatisfactory. His Majesty has been confined to his room for several days.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Mr. Walter J. Sendall, assistant secretary to the Local Government Board, to be Lieutenant-Governor of Natal.

Mr. Bourke's plan for the liquidation of the Turkish debt was discussed at the meeting of the Financial Commission on Monday, and the principle of 1 per cent interest and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for redemption was approved. The details of the scheme will be considered by a sub-committee.

A number of medals of honour have been awarded to policemen in Paris for exceptional deeds of daring in the execution of their duty. The medals are in silver, and are divided into first and second class. Among the deeds specially recognised in this manner are saving life, arresting dangerous criminals, killing mad dogs, helping to extinguish fires, and stopping runaway horses.

Last Saturday night the steamer Madura arrived at Aden with thirty-nine of the passengers and crew of the Dutch steamer Koning der Nederlanden, which was recently wrecked. The shipwrecked persons, among whom were the captain of the ill-fated vessel, Captain Bruyns, and three of the lady passengers, were found on the Solomon Islands. There still remain ninety persons who were on board the wrecked vessel of whom nothing has been heard for six weeks.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 26.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.

Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Charles T. Ackland; 3.15, Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m. the Dean of York.
Morning Lessons : Eccl. xi. and xii.; Hebrews xii. Evening Lessons : Haggai ii. 1-10, or Malachi iii. and iv.; John vi. 41.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Canon Prothero; 3 p.m., Rev. Harry Jones, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East.

St. James's, noon, Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Dean of York; 7 p.m., Rev. C. H. Middleton Wake, Assistant Chaplain.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. D. Trinder; 3 p.m., Rev. W. Hulton.

MONDAY, Nov. 21.

New Moon, 4.21 p.m. Medical Society, 8.30 p.m. British Architect's Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Gordon M. Hills on Earthenware Pots (built into churches).)

Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor Marshall on Anatomy); and on Wednesday and Friday.

Annuar Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in Britain.

TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. G. Webster on England's Colonial Granary).

Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Burdon on Divinity) (four days).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Eastern Counties Dog Show, Ipswich (two days).

Tredgar Agricultural Show (two days).

Browning Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Barritt Smith on Browning's Works).

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23.

Mohammedan Year 1299 begins.

Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Mendelssohn's "Elijah").

THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m. (Professor Tyndall's Bakerian Lecture: Action of Free Molecules upon Radiant Heat, and its Conversion thereby into Sound).

Antiquaries' Society, 8.30 p.m.

National Benevolent Institute, anniversary, Freemasons' Tavern, 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

Michaelmas Term ends.

London Fever Hospital, 4.30 p.m.

Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. T. Rogers Smith on the New Examination).

Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, Bagshot, elections.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

Princess Maud of Wales born, 1869.

Birmingham Cattle and Poultry Show (five days).

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, in celebration of the Prince of Wales's birthday, gave a ball on Thursday week at Balmoral to the servants and tenantry upon the several Highland Royal estates. The Queen and Princess Beatrice and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting were present, as were also the Earl of Northbrook and Sir Charles and Lady of Forbes, of Newe, who had dined with her Majesty the same evening. Captain Bigge left the castle. The next day the Queen and the Princess made an excursion to Glen Gelder Shiel. Lord Northbrook joined the Royal dinner party. Last Saturday Captain Munro and Lieutenant N. Macleod, of the 1st Battalion the Black Watch, stationed at Ballater, dined at the castle, and were presented to her Majesty in the evening. Lord Northbrook left for the South. Divine service was performed at the castle on Sunday by the Rev. Archibald Campbell, the Queen and Princess Beatrice being present. The usual daily drives around Deeside have been taken by her Majesty and her Royal Highness during the week.

The Court, as at present arranged, will arrive at Windsor Castle next Tuesday.

Princess Beatrice, who has, with an industry to be emulated, exercised her talents in the production of an artistic birthday book (noticed in another column), has devoted £400, part of the proceeds of the sale of her book, to the funds of the Belgrave Hospital for Children, of which charity her Royal Highness is patroness.

The Queen has sent £50 to the fund now being raised for the families of the Ramsgate fishermen who perished in the gale of the 14th ult. The Queen at the same time expresses great sorrow at learning the details of the disaster, and her sympathy with the widows and children left destitute.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The county ball at Sandringham yesterday week was a great success. Signor L. Curti's orchestra was in attendance. The house party included the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Portland, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Count Bela Szczeky, Lord and Lady Aveland, Lady Suffield, Lord Rendlesham, Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir H. Keppel, Mr. E. and the Hon. Mrs. Birkbeck, Miss Knollys, Sir Henry Edwardes, Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., Mr. C. Hall, Colonel Ellis, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Knollys, and Mr. Holzmann. Besides the general invitations to the county families, invitations were given to the members for the county, and to the present and ex-civic dignitaries of Norwich, and the several Norfolk towns, and to various officers of the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Militia, the Coldstream Guards, and the 3rd Hussars. The next morning the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and their other guests, went to the meet of the West Norfolk Hunt at Hillington. A large field received their Royal Highnesses, who afterwards joined in the hunt. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, and the Duke of Cambridge and their other guests, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Rector, and the Rev. Canon Birch, Rector of Prestwich, Manchester, Chaplain to the Queen, and Honorary Chaplain to the Prince, officiated. The house party broke up on Monday; the Duke of Cambridge returning to Gloucester House. The Prince left on a visit to Lord Rendlesham, M.P., at Wickham Market, for a week's shooting, the Princess and her daughters remaining at Sandringham.

The Prince has accepted the presidency of the International Fisheries Exhibition.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of the Coastguard and Royal Naval Reserve, who is on a cruise of inspection in H.M.S. Lively, arrived off the Mumbles on the 10th inst., and went on shore at Swansea to inspect the reserves. Subsequently his Royal Highness received an address presented by the Mayor with the Corporation; and he also inspected the newly-formed naval volunteer brigade, under command of ex-Mayor Jenkins, after which he accompanied Mr. Jenkins to his residence, The Grange, before returning to the Lively. The next day the Duke landed at Tenby, and had an inspection, and also visited St. Catherine's Fort, after which he left for Milford, and other stations on the South Wales coast. Arrangements have been made by his Royal Highness with the Mayor of Manchester for the projected visit of himself, with Prince Leopold and Prince Christian, on the 12th of next month, to this seat of commerce, where the Royal party will be the Mayor's guests at the Townhall. Arriving at Manchester at 2.40 p.m., they will be met at the London-road station by the Mayor, and will drive to the Atheneum, where they will be received by the president and the board of directors, after which they proceed to the Townhall. The Duke presides in the evening at a meeting of the members of the Atheneum, to be held at the Free-Trade Hall. The next day an address will be presented in the municipal great hall, after a general inspection of the several public buildings has been made; the Royal visitors returning to town the same evening.

Princess Louise of Lorne, who was the guest of the Duke of Westminster at Eaton Hall, was present at evening service in Chester Cathedral last Sunday. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Westminster and Lord and Lady Walter Campbell, went to Birkenhead on Monday to meet her husband on his arrival in the Sardinian from Canada. The Princess proceeded to the Allen Company's tender Stormcock out of the Mersey to meet the steamer, from which the Marquis of Lorne disembarked, and accompanied her Royal Highness to Eaton Hall. On Tuesday the Princess Louise and the Marquis were presented with an address by the Chester Corporation at Eaton Hall. In acknowledging it the Marquis alluded to Canadian affairs. While admitting there might sometimes be over-sensitivity manifested in Canada at expressions made use of in this country, he dwelt upon the importance of the Imperial connection to both countries. The Marquis and the Princess afterwards visited Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden.

The Duke of Connaught has been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. His Royal Highness has consented to preside at the ninety-fourth annual festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, accompanied by their hostess the Countess of Hopetoun, went to Dunfermline on Monday, and visited the Abbey and Royal palace ruins and St. Margaret's tomb, to see the improvements recently carried out here by order of the Queen. After lunching at the City Arms Hotel, they returned to Hopetoun House. The Duke and Duchess, with their hostess, went to the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, to see Mr. Henry Irving's "Merchant of Venice."

Princess Frederica of Hanover and her husband were present last Saturday at an afternoon concert, given at Twickenham Town Hall by the students of the Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, in aid of the widow and orphans of the late Band-Sergeant Fullerton, of the 48th Regiment of Foot, who was recently killed at the level crossing on the South-Western Railway at Twickenham.

THE RECESS.

We are in the reticent period of the year. Mr. Gladstone said nothing with rich circumlocution at the Guildhall banquet. Even the stormy petrel of French politics, M. Gambetta, in delivering his opening address as chief of the new Cabinet, on Tuesday, disappointed Europe by using language, after the Talleyrand manner, to conceal his thoughts. Retrospective, naturally, was Mr. Bright on Wednesday, when his fellow-townsmen of Rochdale, the mill people employed by his firm, and deputations from Birmingham and other towns, paid tribute to the illustrious Liberal statesman on his seventieth birthday. Associated as Rochdale was with his friend and fellow-labourer, Mr. Cobden, the birthplace of Mr. Bright had a twofold claim to represent the country in honouring the right hon. gentleman for his freely rendered services to the public.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Conservative orator whose vigorous style most closely resembles the powerful periods of Mr. Bright, absolutely revelled in epithets at the Colston anniversary in Bristol on Saturday last. For the sake of fostering that stern joy which warriors are poetically said to experience in meeting foemen worthy of their steel, it seems a pity the Conservative and Liberal chieftains could not dine under one roof on the occasion of the Colston banquets. Fighting the air is never so exciting as a face-to-face encounter. Addressing a congenial audience comprising a Duke, Lord, and Baronets, in the Victoria Rooms after the dinner of the Dolphin Society, the Marquis of Salisbury was caustically critical with a vengeance. But far more interesting reading would have been provided in the Monday papers had it been possible to read direct Ministerial replies to the Conservative leader's gloomy hint that the new Afghan policy had brought the railways of Russia "to Askabad and her outposts to Merv;" to his characteristic taunt that the recommendation by Mr. Gladstone of a reduction of 25 per cent in Irish rents, whereas Mr. Parnell preached 75 per cent reduction, "hardly seems to be a sufficient ground for so startling a difference as that between residence in Downing-street and residence in Kilmainham;" and to a variety of other rhetorical charges, such as the folly of not continuing the Peace Preservation Act, and of delaying "Coercion," and such as the accusation against the Prime Minister that he "had made the Liberal Party the engine for attacking private property," indulging for pastime in "an act of public plunder." Albeit the Marquis of Salisbury with huge relish christened Sir William Harcourt "Saul among the prophets," he himself ran the risk of being compared to one of the witches in "Macbeth," with his troublous forebodings. Worthy to follow the noble Marquis was Mr. Gibson with a fresh and energetic attack on the Ministry, conceived in that spirit of unqualified censure which can be conjured up so readily by anyone accustomed to speak from a brief.

Now, about the same moment that Lord Salisbury was anathematising the Ministry and all its works, Earl Spencer was holding forth at the Anchor banquet in Bristol, and charitably alluding to "a certain mermaid on a dolphin's back" addressing an audience in "the dulcet tones" of a "great Conservative leader." Succinctly and effectively did the noble Earl, and Sir Henry James, too, defend the policy of the Administration, though neither made any new point worth dwelling upon.

Among the public utterances of prominent men of both parties this week, Sir Richard Cross's speech at Warrington on Tuesday was noteworthy for its moderation and fairness. Addressing the first of a series of meetings he is to attend in South-West Lancashire, the right hon. Baronet was so far from echoing Sir Stafford Northcote's uncertain note with regard to the repression of "Obstruction" in the House of Commons that he plumped in favour of putting down "wilful obstruction." Sir Richard Cross, however, repeated the Marquis of Salisbury's denunciation of Mr. Chamberlain, whom he regarded as "the evil genius of the Cabinet." The President of the Board of Trade (whose safe statement at Birmingham that "we are on the eve of great political changes," has occasioned a great stir in the Conservative camp) also gave Mr. Gibson food for remonstrance at the large Conservative meeting he trenchantly addressed the same evening at Huddersfield. Blind to their virtues, Mr. Gibson was to the faults of the Government far from kind; and unreservedly blamed Mr. Gladstone for the Bradlaugh episode, for being driven by force to pass the Irish Land Bill, and to yield to the Boers, for increasing the Estimates—in short, for most of the evils the late Government left as legacies to the present Administration.

Arguments of a graver kind were forthcoming on Tuesday from Mr. Goschen, who, in unburdening his mind for the benefit of the Watford Liberal Association, followed the recent example of Mr. Fawcett, and dwelt mainly on the land question and the condition of trade. Generally regarded as the financier best fitted to succeed to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer when Mr. Gladstone is inclined to surrender the seals of that office, Mr. Goschen had no difficulty in demonstrating afresh his mastery of the science of figures by showing the "Fair Traders" (as Protectionists now call themselves) that the vast increase of our imports over our exports is but a signal proof of our growing national wealth. The right hon. gentleman reviewed existing land laws and customs with the view to prove the expediency of rendering the transfer of estate freer and cheaper. Mr. Goschen (whose clear, terse style and comprehensive grasp of home questions are welcome, indeed, this autumn) did not obscurely intimate that the Legislature should seek the remedies for pressing evils—no, not yet by granting the county franchise—in the direction of "the laws relating to primogeniture, to entail, and to settlements," and ensuring security of tenure to tenants. Of equal interest was the useful account given by Mr. Walter at Abingdon the same day of his holiday trip to the United States, respecting which favoured country the hon. member said:—

You may depend upon it that any Englishman going there who is a good judge of land, who is steady and industrious and not afraid of a rigorous climate, may commence a course of life which will make him prosperous and wealthy before he is fifty years of age.

Another authority on agriculture, Mr. James Caird, opening the Session of the Statistical Society on Tuesday, hopefully said that when the needed land reforms come to be effected in England our farmers would be able to meet the competition of the foreigner. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's remarks in the same strain were of import, as coming from the lips of a Minister.

When Parliament meets, no new member will receive a heartier greeting than Lord Ebrington, who will enter the House of Commons well equipped and qualified (say) to move the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Earl Fortescue's eldest son was on Saturday returned for Tiverton by a majority of 252 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Loosemore, who, more courageously than judiciously, was started at the last moment. At Stafford (where the polling takes place next Monday), Mr. George Howell's chances of succeeding the late Mr. Macdonald as the workman representative of the borough are increased by Mr. Gladstone's indorsement of his manifest

claims on the score of natural ability and political experience. The supporters of Mr. Salt, however, are not relaxing their efforts one whit to return him as the Conservative member. It may be added that the writ for Derry (where there have been some lively proceedings) will be issued by the Speaker next Monday.

The Marquis of Hartington, whose cautious speech in the West of England on the land question was one source of consolation to Lord Salisbury, is preparing for his Lancashire campaign. Meantime, his Lordship has assured a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that a reduction of the Indian duties on cotton goods would be effected as soon as practicable.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alexander, C. L., to be Rector of Stanton by Bridge-cum-Swarkestone, near Derby.
Arnold, Frederick Montagu; Rector of Ringsfield with Little Redisham, Suffolk, on his own petition.
Bone, A. Byron; Vicar of Great Hornehead, Buntingford, Herts.
Bourlay, J. H.; Rector of Frankley; Chaplain of the Rubery Hill Asylum, Brown, George Bolney; Vicar of Aston.
Bulkeley, A. C.; Vicar of Audenshaw.
Bullock, John; Rector of Tubney, near Abingdon, Berks.
Burton, John J.; Vicar of Eridge Green; Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Abergavenny.
Cavell, H. T.; Vicar of Gresley; Vicar of St. Paul's, Poole, Dorsetshire.
Chaytor, Charles; Senior Curate of Holy Trinity, Coventry; Rector of St. Helen's, Worcester.
Donne, W.; Vicar of All Hallows, East India Docks; Rector of Limehouse, Dudley, H. E.; Curate of Whitchurch, Hants; Curate of Kegworth, Derby.
Edwards, Edward Frank; Vicar of St. Benedict, Norwich.
Fawcett, R. A.; Rector of Broadstairs.
Gillum, Sidney G.; Rector of Pentridge, Dorset; Rector of Millbrook, Beds.
Goddard, W. H.; Curate of North Lew; Rector of East Mersea.
Humble, Emerson; Rector of St. Stephen's, Hull.
Hussey, F. J.; Curate of Wilton Church; Vicar of Wimborne.
Inman, H. J.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools in Derbyshire; Vicar of Long Eaton.
Martin, S.; Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Upper Sunbury, Middlesex.
Mather, Edward Lushington; Vicar of Over Tabley, Knutsford.
Meyrick, Henry Duffield; Rector of Wytham, Berks.
Neville, Archdeacon; Vicar of St. Peter, Mancroft, Norwich.
Fowell, Harcourt M. J.; Chaplain to the Forces of the Fourth Class.
Reade, G.; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Brents, Faversham, Kent.
Richardson, Canon, Rector of Corwen, Proctor in Convocation for the Clergy of St. Asaph; Rural Dean of Penllyn and Edeirnion.
Richardson, W.; Senior Curate of Christ Church, Bradford-cum-Beswick; Rector of Dorruh, Ireland.
Roberts, W. M.; Chaplain of All Saints' Home, Hawley.
Rowell, T. J.; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westbourne Park, and Deputy-Clerk of the Closet; Canon of Westminster.
Scott, John Hubert, Rector of All Saints', Birmingham; Rector of Melcombe Regis-cum-Radipole, Weymouth.
Singer, Paulus Emilius; Rector of Swalecliffe, Kent.
Stafford, John Richard Wykeham; Rector of Chalcombe, Dorset, and Curate of Whitchurch Canonricorum.
Tanner, William Afric; Vicar of Leydown; Vicar of St. Nicholas-at-Wade.
Trousdale, Robert; Vicar of Broughton, Norfolk.
Truel, William Henry Augustus; Rector of Iwerne-Courtney, Dorset.
Tuckwell, Lewis Stacey; Vicar of Northmoor, Oxon.
Wardroper, A. S.; Curate of All Saints', Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Wasdale-Watson, T. W.; Senior Curate of Kegworth, Derby; Curate to take charge of Stanground, Peterborough.
Watkins, H. W.; Archdeacon of Northumberland; Senior Curate of All Saints', Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Weatherhead, Trenham King; Vicar of St. Mary, Bungay.
Willes, Vicar of Christ Church, Epson; Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Egmont; Rector of Calverton, Bucks.
Williams, John Alfred; Vicar of Yardley Wood; Vicar of Alderminster.
Wilson, Joseph Bowstead, Rector of St. Helen and St. Alban's, Worcester; Rector of Knightwick with Doddenham.—*Guardian*.

Professor Plumptre has accepted the Deanship of Wells, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. A. S. Johnson.

The Marquis of Exeter has placed a mural memorial in honour of the late Earl of Beaconsfield in the mortuary chapel of St. Martin's Church, Stamford.

A portrait of the Bishop of Manchester, the work of Mr. Mills, R.A., has been presented to Mrs. Fraser, at the Palace, Higher Broughton, by a committee of the subscribers, citizens of Manchester and others.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of the Rev. John Oakley, Vicar of St. Saviour's, Hoxton, to the deanery of Carlisle; and of the Rev. T. J. Rowell, Vicar of St. Stephen's Paddington, to the vacant stall at Westminster.

It having been decided to erect a memorial to the officers and men of the 24th Regiment who fell in the South African campaign, the committee have commissioned Mr. W. G. Taylor, of Berners-street, to execute a painted window, to be placed at the east end of the noble Priory Church at Brecon.

A meeting was held on the 10th inst., at the St. Martin's Vestry-Hall, at which the propriety of forming an association of curates and others, having for its object the removal of the grievances of the beneficed clergy, was discussed; but no resolution was passed.

The Countess of Dartmouth laid the memorial-stone of the new chancel of the parish church of St. Mary, Lewisham, on the 5th inst. The church was erected in the fifteenth century. The Earl of Dartmouth contributed the expense of building the new chancel, between £2000 and £3000, and Mr. Parker that of re-seating the church, about £2000.

St. Peter's Church, Vere-street, Oxford-street, having been closed for about three months, was reopened on Sunday, the 6th inst., after having been chastely decorated and substantially reseated. This much-needed repairation, which has been effected by the present Incumbent, the Rev. William Page Roberts, has been carried out by Mr. James K. Colling, architect.

The Bishop of Rochester held his first visitation at St. Saviour's Church, Southwark, yesterday week, and in the course of his charge said the progress of mental culture and refinement was not unlikely to tell in favour of a community such as theirs, but that its success depended even more on their diligence, forbearance, and sagacity.

A new south aisle and heating-chamber have been added to Wilmington parish church, Kent. The opening ceremony took place on the 26th ult., when the sermon was preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Naylar and Son, of Rochester, from the plans and under the supervision of Mr. N. G. Bartleet, architect.

The Rev. C. L. Alexander has been presented with a large and handsome silver salver by the clergy of the rural deanery of Mursley, Bucks, on leaving the vicarage of Stukley, after an incumbency of eleven years, and resigning the office of diocesan inspector for that deanery. He has also received a set of four pretty salt-cellars, in case, from the members of the choir; a handsome silver cheese-scoop, with ivory handle, from the children of the Sunday School; a butter-cooler, in oak, with silver bands and cover, from the children of the day school; and a valuable travelling timepiece, in case, from a large number of the parishioners.—The Rev. T. H. Clark, on resigning of the curacy of Clifton parish church, has received a silver centrepiece, entrée dishes, and salver, with inscription; also testimonials from teachers, poor, &c.

A committee, headed by the names of the Earls of Derby, Sefton, and Wilton, and Lord Hartington, has published a circular announcing an Art Union in aid of the building fund of the Manchester School of Art.

HOME NEWS.

The Empire Club, in Grafton-street, was opened on the 10th.

The Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday week unveiled a memorial to Robert Clarkson, the slave emancipator, in his native town of Wisbech.

Lord Aberdare has been elected a trustee of the Hunterian Museum, in the room of Sir Philip de Malpas Gray Egerton, Bart., deceased.

Mr. Albert Van Wagner, for some years practising as an American counsel in the Temple, has been offered the appointment of Vice-Consul-General of the United States for Great Britain and Ireland.

A course of six lectures on Human Physiology was begun yesterday week by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, in the Foresters' Hall, Clerkenwell-road, in connection with the Charterhouse School of Science.

Mr. George Hay, R.S.A., has been elected secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy, in room of the late Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A.; and Mr. David Murray, Glasgow, has been elected an Associate, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. W. F. Vallance being elected a Royal Academician.

Since 1867 2850 unwholesome houses have been pulled down in Edinburgh and over half a million has been spent since that year in city improvements. In 1863 the death-rate was twenty-six per thousand per annum; now it is twenty per thousand.

The "Adelphi" of Terence will be performed, as usual, by the Queen's Scholars at Westminster School in the dormitory on the evenings of Thursday, Dec. 15; Monday, 19; and Wednesday, 21. The epilogue will be given on all three evenings this year.

Mr. Lumley Smith, Q.C., of the South-Eastern Circuit, and Mr. William Potter, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, have been elected Benchers of the Inner Temple, to fill the vacancies caused by the death of Mr. Stuart Wortley, Q.C., and the recent elevation to the Bench of Mr. Justice North.

The council of University College, Liverpool, have appointed Dr. W. A. Herdman to the professorship of natural history, founded by Lord Derby in connexion with University College; and Dr. J. Campbell Brown to the professorship of chemistry in the same college.

Mr. E. North Buxton, chairman of the London School Board, presided on Monday night at a numerously attended public meeting on the occasion of the opening of a new Board School in Netherwood-street, Kilburn. The school has been built to accommodate 300 girls, 300 boys, and 401 infants.

The National Poultry and Pigeon Show held at the Crystal Palace this week is said to have been the largest ever held. There were about 5000 entries. The prizes competed for were numerous, including ninety-four silver cups of value varying from two to ten guineas, and the competing birds were sent from all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Manchester Corporation yesterday week obtained the consent of a town's meeting to proceed with a bill to enable them to acquire and maintain the Royal Institution as a Gallery of Art, to extend the waterworks, to obtain powers to produce and supply electric light to the city, and for other purposes.

At the council-house, Birmingham, on the 10th inst., Mrs. Richard Chamberlain was presented with an address and a diamond star, in acknowledgment of the graceful discharge of the many duties devolving upon her, and the generous hospitality and never-failing courtesy she has shown during her husband's mayoralty.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada were—of cattle an increase, of sheep a slight decrease, and of fresh beef a slight increase, in comparison with the preceding week: the total being 745 cattle, 1179 sheep, 5210 quarters of beef, and 394 carcases of mutton.

The returns of metropolitan pauperism show that during the first week of November 57,224 indoor and 39,797 outdoor paupers were relieved, making a total of 91,021, as against 88,331 in the corresponding week of last year. More than half this increase is due to the southern district. The number of vagrants relieved during the week was 788.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture held its annual meeting in Edinburgh on Tuesday, and the proceedings excited much interest owing to the Land Question being discussed. The law of entail was specially condemned, and free trade in land was advocated. It was mentioned that three fourths of the land in Scotland was entailed, the proprietors of it being simply annuitants. A resolution, to the effect that legislation such as was contemplated by the Lands Holding and Lands Tenancy Bills should be pressed for, was adopted.

We have received several parts of the South Kensington Drawing-Books (Blackie and Son), brought out under the superintendence of Mr. Poynter, R.A. They will be most useful to elementary and other schools, and care has been taken to select objects not only the best specimens of their class, but interesting in themselves so as to cultivate taste, while they at the same time afford useful and instructive drawing lessons.

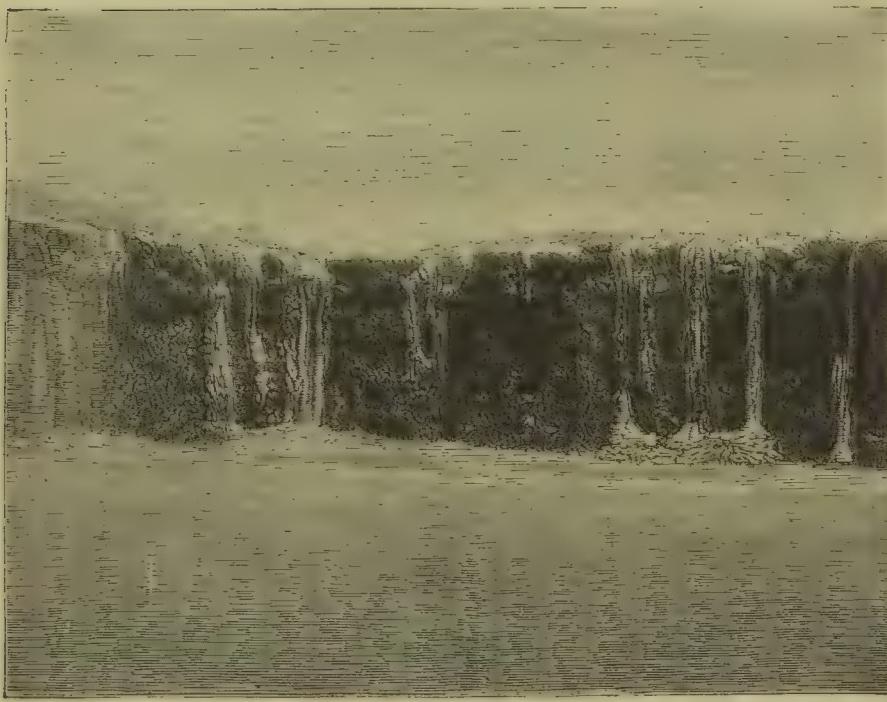
The catalogue of the Loan Collection of Oil Paintings now exhibiting at the Liverpool Art Club affords an interesting evidence of the degree in which the wealth of Lancashire is devoted to art patronage. So large are the art treasures stored in that neighbourhood that the committee have been able to organise an exhibition of 340 pictures, all by British artists born before the year 1801, and including a great many important works of the most distinguished painters of the English school.

As was expected, there was a perceptible falling off in the emigration from the port of Liverpool during October, when compared with the previous month, though there was a marked increase when contrasted with the figures for October, 1880. The approach of the winter months has always a decreasing influence on emigration. In October eighty-five vessels took their departure from the Mersey, the total number of the emigrants being 20,155, of whom 10,743 were English, 291 Scotch, 1353 Irish, 6618 foreigners, and 1150 whose nationalities were not known.

An interesting ceremony has been performed at Liverpool, in the presentation to the Mayoress (Mrs. William B. Forwood), of a silver cradle and illuminated address on the birth of a daughter during her husband's mayoralty. The design for the testimonial was thrown open to competition, and the result was that, from among a beautiful collection of drawings, Mrs. Forwood selected an exquisite sketch shown by Messrs. Elkington and Co., of Church-street, who were commissioned to execute the work in time for presentation before the expiration of the Mayor's year of office. This was accomplished. The testimonial consists of a complete dessert service, in silver, comprising a large centre piece, which represents the cradle proper, two large flower or fruit stands, four compotiers for the corners of the table, and an elongated plateau serving to display the cradle and the large flower stands.

LAVA FLOW FROM THE MAUNA LOA VOLCANO, HAWAII, SANDWICH ISLANDS.

SEE PAGE 498.



THE LAVA CASCADE—FIRST VIEW: BEGINNING TO POUR OVER.



THE LAVA CASCADE—SECOND VIEW: POURING INTO THE POOL.



THE LAVA CASCADE—THIRD VIEW: FILLING UP THE POOL.



VIEW FROM HALL'S PLACE, SHOWING JAGGED AND ROCKY STATE OF LAVA.



SLUGGISH FLOW OF BRANCH STREAM OF LAVA AMONG UNDERBRUSH.



END OF BRANCH FLOW AMONG THE UNDERBRUSH.

S K E T C H E S I N B O R N E O.
SEE NEXT PAGE.



KINI BALU, OR THE CHINESE WIDOW, 13,000 FEET HIGH.



KIMANIS RIVER, NEAR LABUAN ISLAND.



GAYA BAY.

SKETCHES IN BORNEO.

Borneo, the largest of the East Indian islands, and one of the largest islands in the world, is probably the "Greater Java" of Marco Polo. It has an area of 270,000 square miles, or more than three times the size of Great Britain. The southern part is mountainous; but the coast everywhere has in general a low wooded appearance. This country is much intersected by rivers. Its natural productions are rich and extensive, consisting of gold, diamonds, and other precious stones, cinnabar, antimony, coal, rattan, canes, gum and camphor, wax, birds' nests, bêche de mer, and sharks' fins, and rice is largely exported. The southern and the greater portion of the eastern coast are under Dutch jurisdiction; but the rest, with the exception of the State of Sarawak, well known in connection with Rajah Brooke, is independent, under the nominal protection of Great Britain. The island of Labuan, with its extensive coal-mines, has been since 1846 a British colony, and promises to become an important coaling station for all vessels navigating the Eastern seas. It has a well-sheltered harbour, Port Victoria, on the shores of which lie the town and Government offices. On the adjacent mainland lies Brunei, the capital town and residence of the Sultan of Borneo. It is situated some miles up the river of the same name, the houses being all built in the river on piles. This peculiarity has caused this town to be likened to Venice, but the houses are all of bamboo and rattan, with palm-leaf roofs, called "attaps," so it little deserves this name or comparison. The Brunei river is rather difficult of entrance, owing to a sunken stone barrier formed by the natives in other days, which has caused a bar; but once inside, the river is easy, and vessels can anchor off the town, literally in the main street. At the mouth of this river are some unworked coal-seams, which there seems no reason to doubt would be as good as those on the adjacent island of Labuan. On the north-west coast are some good harbours, the best of them being Gaya Bay. This, indeed, forms a magnificent harbour, with fertile shores, only cultivated at present by a few scattered Malays. Here vessels of all sizes could lie in perfect safety, secure from all winds; and the level shores would be convenient for a township. Lying in the direct route of vessels proceeding from Singapore to China, in the north-west monsoon, by the Palawan route, it would afford a convenient stopping place to refit, or to fill up with coal, water, or stores. To the northward the land is low and wooded, with small undulating hills towards the interior; but with one solitary exception, the fine mountain called by the natives "Kini Balu," or the Chinese Widow. Rising to a height of 13,680 ft., it towers over the surrounding land, and can be seen from a great distance. We have to thank Captain the Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker, R.N., for a series of Sketches of Borneo, three of which appear in this week's publication.

The grant of the Royal Charter of Incorporation to the British North Borneo Company was formally notified in the *London Gazette* of Tuesday week. The Directors of this Company are Mr. Alfred Dent, a well-known Hong-Kong merchant; Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B., formerly her Majesty's Envoy to Japan and China, and Chief Superintendent of the Chinese trade; Mr. R. B. Martin, Admiral R. C. Mayne, and Mr. W. M. Read. It may be remembered that an influential meeting was held in March, 1879, at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Sir Rutherford Alcock in the chair—to discuss the recent cession, by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, of a large territory in the north of Borneo to an association of British capitalists. This territory, which includes the whole region around Kini Balu, has a coastline of 500 miles, being bounded by the sea on three sides, comprising Gaya Bay, Sandakan, and other harbours, the

best of Borneo, nearly midway between Singapore and Hong-Kong. It is evidently a position of great commercial importance, and it appears that the Spanish Government, which has some exclusive stipulations with the Sultan of the Sulu Archipelago, is disposed to object to the cession of his territorial claims in Borneo to the British Company. The rights of the Sultan of Sulu, however, may prove not to be worth very much; though he has agreed to receive from the Company an annual payment, less than the payment to the Sultan of Brunei, for the cession negotiated by Mr. Dent. It is to be hoped that no serious dispute will arise either with Spain or with the native rulers in that part of the world.

THE LAVA FLOW IN HAWAII.

The most powerful exhibitions of volcanic forces anywhere beheld in modern times are those in the island of Hawaii, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean.

We are indebted to Mr. Alabau T. Atkinson, editor of the *Hawaiian Gazette* at Honolulu, for the following communication:

"On Nov. 5, 1880, Mauna Loa, the loftiest mountain in the Sandwich—or more properly the Hawaiian—Ilands burst forth into volcanic activity. Twice during the past eleven years has the summit crater of this mountain given evidence that it is not dead but sleeping; but it has never during that period roused up to such an effort as it has made in the past twelve-month. Hawaii, as your readers will know, is the southernmost island of the Hawaiian Group, and boasts a constantly active volcano—that of Kilauea; this is on the mountain side, however, about 4000 ft. above the sea-level, or 3750, as the latest measurements have it. Mauna Loa towers 10,000 ft. above it, rising to a height of 13,750 ft. The summit, though below the limit of eternal snow, is often covered with a white mantle, and the country, for several thousand feet of elevation and many miles of extent, is bleak, inhospitable, and uninhabited. The lava flow which is the subject of this communication did not come from the summit crater, but from a rent burst by its own force in the mountain side, about 2000 ft. below the summit, a little below the floor of the summit crater. At first its progress was very rapid, and the lava was thrown into the air in huge columns or jets of liquid fire over 200 ft. in height; gradually this subsided, and it poured out in a stream. A week after it was first noticed the flow was estimated to be 30 miles in length, from 100 to 200 yards broad, and an average depth of 20 ft. Gradually the interest died out, and from early in December last till February of the present year, no special mention of the flow was made by correspondents from Hawaii. One or two went up to the source and gave descriptions of the manner in which the lava burst from the womb of the mountain, but till June 13 the accounts varied. The flow was making progress, but not rapidly; it was still in the woods, sometimes very active and again quite torpid. In April there was a report that it had come to an end. On June 13 it fairly woke up, and from that date till its final extinction in August it became the centre of interest to the little world of Hawaii. Up to that time it had been wasting its strength in three or four minor arms; these now joined, and then the progress became more rapid. Accounts of its appearance now came pouring in. When the flow was within easy distance of Hilo, Mr. Dickson, the principal photographer of Honolulu, went up and obtained a set of views, which are certainly unique. No one else has ever had, and for many years to come will never have, such an opportunity of portraying what lava can do in a short space of time.

"I inclose Mr. Dickson's photographs. When Mr. Dickson first arrived the weather was very unfavourable; it

was very rainy, and he was unable to obtain satisfactory views. On the last day of his stay he determined to start out, in spite of the rain, packing his instruments upon mules, and accompanied by one assistant and a native. The flow at this time was within two miles of the town, running freely. He proceeded to the end of the flow, which was just then coming down the bed of a stream; examining the lay of the land, he was delighted to see that in a short time the lava must reach a small precipice in the bed of a stream over which the water had been dashing in cool, sparkling beauty a few days before, until the supply had been cut off by the advancing flow. The precipice was horse-shoe shaped, about 80 ft. in width, and 20 ft. from the water level. At its foot was a deep pool of water, mirroring on its glassy surface banks fringed with trees, ferns, reeds, guava bushes, and other under-brush. A path was immediately cut through the dense foliage, the mules led down, and the camera placed in position. There was time before the fiery fluid came down to get a view of the rock, and the group who were watching the flow. The men stood on the brink of the precipice alluded to above, watching the lava as it came towards them. Fifteen minutes later the lava appeared, just a few narrow threads of brilliant vermillion, clinging to the rocks as they descended, and on reaching the water, cooling instantly and floating on the surface of the pool. In five minutes more the threads had widened, huge bands of molten matter were crawling down, like great snakes coiling and twisting into fantastic shapes, as they made their way to the water. (1st view.) A few minutes afterwards, the mass behind had begun to pile up, and to the left was rolling down in a broad sheet, red and angry, hissing and sputtering as the ever-increasing platform of molten matter widened over the once placid waters, but which were now beginning to boil and seethe from the intense heat. So great did the heat become that the adventurous photographer had to pack up his traps and retreat. Many of the lookers-on strove to protect their faces by a screen of fern-leaves, catching glimpses of the view through the fronds; but the ferns shrivelled to nothing before the scorching heat in a few minutes. The next view taken showed an immense advance made by the attacking force. (2nd view.) Pele, the Hawaiian Goddess of Fire, was now pouring her fiery battalions into the pool. Clouds of steam were rising, which nearly obscured the central part of the picture; a seething and hissing, as of 10,000 caldrons boiling, filled the air, while from higher up the flow came continual explosions, resembling the booming of cannon, fired at irregular intervals. These were caused by the bursting forth of heated air and gases through the thin crust which had formed over and kept them in. Once more Mr. Dickson had to beat a retreat; but he soon obtained views showing the gradual filling up of the pool. (3rd view.) The lava, bit by bit, took the place of the water, which rose into the air in a magnificent cloud of steam, with only a rift here and there. One hour and forty minutes passed, and all was over! What had been a fine, cool, and inviting pool, tempting to the swimmer, had become a distorted ugly mass, under which the lava continued to flow, manifesting its presence by occasional jets of steam, hot gas, and sulphurous exhalations. An hour after the pool was filled up, the lava was cool enough to walk upon, and Mr. Dickson returned, as nearly as he could guess, to his former position, and took a photograph, showing the site of what had been the pool. Another of his photographs is a view of the site of John Hall's house, a native, through whose property the lava passed: this is the only piece of real damage which the late flow committed. The house was beautifully situated about six miles from Hilo, and had a fine spring upon the land.

'Our Illustrations are copied from the series of photographs by Mr. M. Dickson, photographic artist, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

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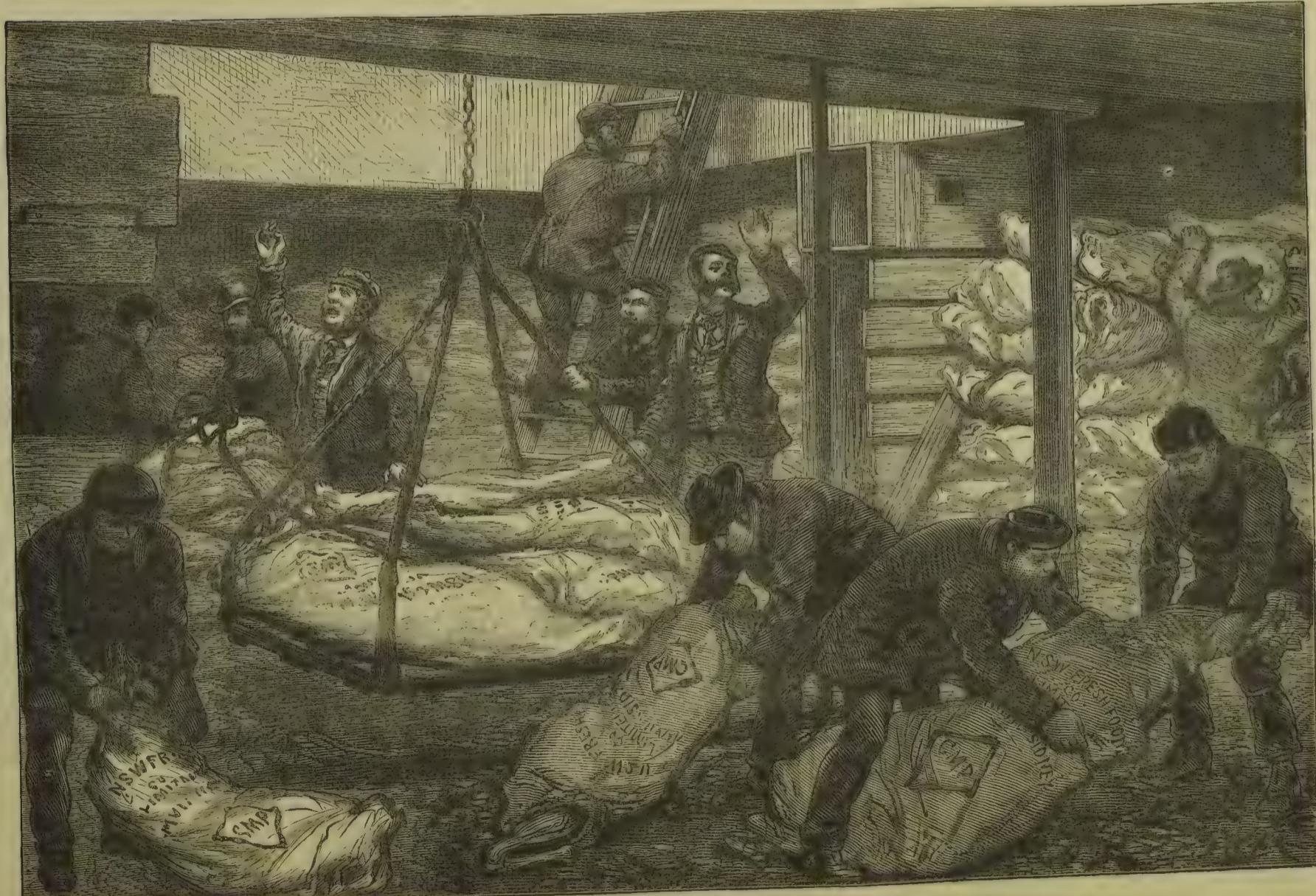
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SKETCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA: MOUTH OF THE RIVER SKEENA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



LANDING AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MEAT FROM SYDNEY IN THE SOUTH WEST INDIA DOCK, MILLWALL.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The most westerly province of British America, or rather of the confederated group of colonial provinces now styled "the Dominion of Canada," is British Columbia, with the annexed Vancouver Island, constituting the Pacific Ocean shores and inland territory, back to the Rocky Mountains, north of the 49th degree of latitude, which is the United States' frontier. British Columbia alone is nearly twice as large as Great Britain, and is, though mountainous, as capable of being made productive and populous as the Atlantic provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, having a much more genial climate, a vast store of mineral wealth, most valuable forests and fisheries, and some tracts of fertile agricultural soil. It wants the Canadian Pacific Railway, now under construction, to cross the Rocky Mountain range and to connect it with the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the commerce of Europe. The resources of Vancouver Island are likewise considerable, but as yet imperfectly developed; it possesses, however, in the coal-mines of Nanaimo, already worked, a unique advantage over the other Pacific States of North America. We have received from a correspondent sketches of the northern parts of British Columbia, which are less known to people at home than the banks of the Fraser River, down to Yale and New Westminster. The river Skeena, with its outlet to the sea at Fort Simpson, immediately north of Queen Charlotte Island, has been found navigable by small steamers, and may possibly be rendered of great service in opening the trade of the North-west Territory of Canada. It is the mouth of the Skeena which is shown in our present Illustration.

FROZEN MEAT FROM AUSTRALIA.

There is, probably, no more urgent and important problem of commercial economy, at the present time, than that of the transport of fresh meat, in a wholesome and palatable condition, from our Australian colonies to the markets of this country. It is certain that no improvement can be imagined which will add so much to the substantial comfort and welfare of the mass of our population as an abundant supply of cheap beef and mutton; and that the importation of live cattle alone will not suffice for this requirement. We therefore hail with the greatest satisfaction every step in advance, whether from the American or from the Australian source of supply, in the way of gradually perfecting the scientific processes for the preservation of meat, as well as fish, fruit, vegetables, and other perishable articles of food, during a long voyage at sea. The success of any or every such undertaking is a boon to millions of people, not only of the poor, but of the middle and working classes, in Great Britain and among other European nations; for even those customers who choose to buy the butchers' meat of home production will eventually find its price lowered by the imported commodity drawing off a portion of the consumers' demand. Among the different methods and kinds of apparatus recently introduced for the purpose, the "Dry Air Refrigerator," patented by Mr. Alfred Haslam, of the Haslam Foundry and Engineering Company, at Derby, appears to have gained most approval. Its principle is that of surface cooling, instead of the older system of jet cooling. Water and air having entered the machine, the air is compressed at about 45 lb., to the square inch, heated to about 280 deg., then passed through the Refrigerator and expanded, upon which the volume of cold air, which may even be produced at so low a range as from 40 deg. to 60 deg. below zero, discharges itself continuously into the closed chambers in which the meat or other perishable articles are stored. The chief feature of the Haslam system is the production of a preservative dry air. Another point is that the same degree of cold, we are assured, can be obtained with water taken in at 90 deg. as with water taken in at 50 deg., a matter of obvious importance in ships which have to pass through the tropics. With an engine of seventy-horse power, it is stated that a cargo space holding 250 tons of fresh meat can be kept in a continually frozen state throughout the long voyage from Sydney to England, a distance of 13,500 miles. These refrigerators have been adopted by the Orient Line steamers to Australia, the New Zealand Shipping Company, and the Cunard Company, by Messrs. M'Ilwraith and M'Echarn, shipowners of London, and by the meat-preserving companies of Queensland and New Zealand. Among the steam-ships recently fitted with the Haslam apparatus are the Orient, which is well-known to our readers, the Catania, the Gironde, and the Catalonia; and the New Zealand clipper Mataura is also furnished with it. Upon the arrival of the Orient in the Thames, six weeks ago, having made her home trip from Australia in thirty-nine days, by the Suez Canal route, the fresh and agreeable condition of the meat she carried was tested by numerous visitors and reporters. The same testimony has been publicly borne in favour of that brought to England by the Gironde and the Catania; and it is with great satisfaction, while recording this important fact, that we present an illustration of the unloading of the Catania's meat cargo in the South West India Docks. The Catania, which left Sydney on Aug. 18, had been seventy-eight days at sea. She conveyed from that port 1035 quarters of Australian beef and 1469 whole carcasses of mutton, or nearly 120 tons of meat in all, which she brought in perfect condition to London. Each quarter of beef and each sheep was neatly tied up in white calico, by which means its outward appearance had not suffered from the deposit of icy particles during the voyage; and, when the cloth was removed, the meat was found to be as fresh in every respect as when it was first killed. This consignment was sent by Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Echarn, and Co., who, it will be remembered, made the first celebrated importation in the Strathleven. We heartily wish success and wide extension to the colonial fresh-meat trade.

A NORWEGIAN COUNTRY CHURCH.

The rustic congregation of Rosendal, in the Hardanger Fjord district of Norway, which many English tourists and sportsmen have visited, are listening with devout attention to a sermon from their reverend pastor. Except some foreign peculiarities in the structure of the pews and galleries and in the shape of the church furniture, as well as in the dress of the women, there is hardly any difference between this scene of Divine service and what may be witnessed in the rural districts of other Protestant countries. The reader who desires to learn more of the ecclesiastical institutions of Norway, and of the character, office, and doctrine of a Norwegian parish clergyman, is recommended to get Mr. Du Chaillu's new book, "The Land of the Midnight Sun." He will not be surprised to be told of the estimable demeanour and beneficial influence of some ministers of religion in that country; and he may possibly not care, after that, to inquire the precise Thirty-Nine Articles of their Lutheran creed, or to compare it with any other creed that he may chance to know of. In any case, though we cannot verbally interpret a sentence of the sermon, or even the text, we feel no hesitation in admitting that these honest

farmers, seated on the benches along the aisle, those in the pews, and the women upstairs may derive some moral and religious profit from a discourse so gravely delivered in the pulpit on Sunday morning.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S BIRTHDAY BOOK.

A beautiful quarto volume, with a rich binding of cream-colour and decorative gilding, is published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., of Waterloo-place. Its titlepage says that it is A BIRTHDAY Book, Designed by Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice. Most of us know that "a Birthday Book" is a Calendar of all the Days of the Year, with a blank space for each day, in which the possessor may inscribe, at the proper page, the name of every friend whose birthday is ascertained to fall in that place, adding such expressions of sentiment, original and personal, or borrowed from the poets and moralists, as may seem to be fit and proper. But this, like any other kind of Calendar for the Year, is capable of being enriched and adorned, in a variety of styles, with literary and artistic jewels, which may either be selected from the works of a favourite genius, Shakespeare, Byron, or Tennyson; or with reference to a particular mood of thought and feeling, presumed to be that of the receiver of the friendly gift-book; or they may be so arranged as to illustrate the course of time and the seasons, comparing these, for instance, to the natural periods of human life,

It is a compilation of the last-mentioned order, but consisting of pictorial designs, and these of lovely floral and other vegetable forms, to accompany choice extracts of English poetry, that the accomplished youngest daughter of our beloved and honoured Queen has now gracefully presented to the world. Princess Beatrice, while sharing with all her sisters the chivalrous homage due to womanhood and to their exalted rank, and the sincere personal esteem that has been amply deserved by every member of the Royal Family, on account of the goodness and graciousness of their individual characters and behaviour, now holds a unique position, as the sole maiden daughter of her illustrious Parents, which invests her name with somewhat of romantic interest. It does not, indeed, obtain for her Royal Highness, in popular estimation—it need not and could not—any addition to the measure of regard and reverent goodwill that is frankly accorded by all classes of English society to each of those Royal Ladies, only one of whom, the lamented Princess Alice, the late Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, has been untimely taken beyond reach of the occasional heartfelt greetings of her Majesty's loyal subjects. But in Princess Beatrice, still enjoying the bloom of youth, and dwelling beside her august Mother in the home of her childhood, the nation continues to recognise a personage yet belonging to the new generation, whose future—may it be a peaceful, healthful, happy future!—which lies in the years to come, may involve possibilities agreeable to imagine, for such is the prospect of life at her age.

We must be permitted to confess that this reflection is naturally brought to mind in turning over the leaves of the "Birthday Book;" and in noting the significance of these pieces of verse which her Royal Highness has selected, and of the "language of flowers" with which her pencil expresses, in these designs of the borders, so finely and correctly drawn, and so exquisitely coloured, the sentiments of a feminine mind, "in maiden meditation, fancy free." Yet their manifest intention, simply and directly carried out by the fair editor and artist, is merely to bring together, with a view to the general solace and refined mental gratification of those who use her book, some passages of touching force and truth from the poets of her country—hers and ours—with appropriate symbolic ornaments gathered from living though inanimate nature, suggesting ideas of universal human experience, sanctioned by the Christian faith. Milton, Wordsworth, Longfellow, George Herbert, William Morris, Felicia Hemans, Adelaide Procter, John Keble, Frances Havergal, Eliza Cook, and two or three other English writers of thoughtful or cheerful strain, are quoted at the beginnings of the twelve months, with a frontispiece eulogy of the four Seasons, by Freeland; all bearing testimony, each wise poet in turn, in favour of truly making the best of life, in every month of the entire year, by virtuous contentment and fidelity to moral duties, and by cherishing pure domestic and social affections.

Her Royal Highness, in this modest and unassuming presentation of the teachings of others, has probably rendered as much service to "the maintenance of true religion and virtue," as the Queen's Assize Proclamation says, as if she had written a lengthy argumentative essay in the monthly reviews. She has certainly made her pages far more attractive, by the aid of the German chromo-lithographer, J. G. Bach, of Leipzig, reproducing the charming growths of leaf and twig, bud and blossom, in every season, with skilful and tasteful composition of their forms, with remarkable accuracy of delineation, and with equal brightness and softness of hue. A few bees, butterflies, and other insects, are here and there introduced with an enlivening effect.

We will not undertake a particular description of these designs; but we can, with full confidence, recommend the purchase of Princess Beatrice's Birthday Book, to satisfy all who have a taste for art of this delightful kind, and who will surely appreciate it none the less from the hand of her Royal Highness, the youngest and not least beloved of the Queen's family, the Maiden Princess of Great Britain.

Lord Aberdare opened the session of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday night before a numerous company assembled in the hall of the University of London, Burlington-gardens. His Lordship gave an address, reviewing the matters of geographical interest that had arisen since last June.

According to his annual custom, Mr. Murray, of Albemarle-street, recently entertained at dinner, at the Albion, the booksellers of London and Westminster. About seventy leading members of the trade who accepted the invitation had submitted to their notice the new works of the season, and subscribed for the following copies:—2000 M. Du Chaillu's long-expected work entitled "Land of the Midnight Sun," illustrated with 200 engravings; 3500 Mr. Darwin's work on "Vegetable Mould and Earth Worms," 500 the new and cheap edition of Miss Bird's "Travels in the Rocky Mountains;" 300 of the late Professor Barry's "Lectures on Architecture," delivered at the Royal Academy; 400 "Life and Letters of Field-Marshal the late Sir William Gomm;" 3500 "The Speaker's Commentary on the New Testament," vol. 4, completing this important work; 700 of the new edition of the late Dean Stanley's work on "Christian Institutions," and 800 of his "Life of Dr. Arnold," containing the author's final corrections; 800 "Life, Letters, and Journals," of the late Sir Charles Lyell, and the same number of copies of his "Students' Manual of Geology," 500 Mr. Rae's forthcoming work of "The White Sea Peninsula." There were also sold during the evening an immense number of standard works and school books published by Mr. Murray.

SAMUEL PALMER'S WORKS.

A collection of the oil-paintings, water-colour drawings, and etchings of the late Samuel Palmer, one of the earliest members of the Old Water-Colour Society, is on view at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, New Bond-street. Such exhibitions of a given artist's life work are valuable, enabling us, as they do, to revise previous estimates; but they seem to demand—in forming a verdict, final, at least, for a time—more careful and crucial consideration than in speaking *en passant* of works of the day. In reviewing, then, these productions of an unusually long career of sixty years, the first thought that strikes us is the limited range of the artist's power. The great majority deal with the glory of sunset or the analogous glory of dawn; and it is clear that the aim in rendering these was mainly to oppose the strongest colours and tones possible in such arbitrary masses as should procure a balanced composition. There is little of the refinement and subtle play of hue of a true colourist; there is less of the "accident" that genius invents or seizes; and there is small growth and less change. The artist belonged to the old school of classical design in landscape. The "spirit" of his art was derived from Claude, though indirectly, it having been much modified by the influence of his early contemporaries; and the "letter" of it—all its technical quality—was borrowed from his relative, the elder Linnel. Mr. Palmer's sympathies were, then, not only restricted, however elevated, but he was original only in a limited degree. His classicality was at once his strength and his weakness. Having outlived his day, his work seems novel to us, because it stands almost alone. It awakens memories of an art that was subjective, poetic, idyllic, and that is now, alas! almost extinct. Some of these glowing classical compositions suggest far-reaching traditions of ideal beauty; and they intrigue with us, as it were, for our partisanship. But, on comparing them with the impressions we retain of nature—the final, inevitable test—they are often among the least truthful and the most conventional of their kind that we remember. For this reason, though novelty or fashion may give them new vogue, and though, granting that they reveal a sympathy with imaginative art now so rare, we do not think they will live. Genuine imagination requires unsophisticated food as much as the healthy intellect.

NEW MAYORS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Aberavon—Ald. Daniel, 4th time	Launceston—Mr. E. Pethbridge
Aberystwith—Mr. John Jones	Leamington—Ald. H. Bright, re-elec.
Abingdon—Mr. E. L. Shepherd	Leeds—Ald. Latham, third time
Accrington—Ald. Barlow, re-elected	Leicester—Alderman H. T. Chambers
Andover—Alderman Hammans	Lewes—Mr. Wynne Baxter
Arundel—Alderman Robert Ashton	Lichfield—Mr. Joseph Trevor
Ashton-under-Lyne—Ald. E. Andrew	Lincoln—Mr. W. J. Warrener
Banbury—Mr. William Johnson	Liskeard—Mr. Borlace Childs, re-ecl.
Barnsley—Mr. Charles Brady	Liverpool—Mr. John Hughes
Barnstaple—Mr. Joseph Harper	Llandilo—Mr. Daniel Davies
Barrow-in-Furness—Ald. Gradwell	London—Ald. Ellis (Lord Mayor)
Bath—Mr. Bartrum	Louth—Mr. Saville Smith
Batley—Alderman Joseph Preston	Ludlow—Mr. Valentine
Beaumaris—Alderman Evan Thomas	Luton—Alderman John Webdale
Beeches—Mr. W. Miller Crowfoot	Lymington—Mr. Daniel Croft
Bedford—Mr. James Woodward Hill	Macclesfield—Ald. J. B. Wadsworth
Berwick—Mr. A. Darling, re-elected	Maidenhead—Mr. W. B. Farr
Beverley—Ald. E. Crosskill, re-elect.	Maidstone—Mr. E. B. Smith, J.P.
Bideford—Mr. T. Wickham, re-elect.	Malden—Mr. H. T. Eve, fourth time
Birkenhead—Mr. W. Laird, re-elected	Manchester—Alderman Baker, re-ecl.
Birmingham—Alderman Avery	Margate—Mr. John Bayley
Blackburn—Alderman John Lund	Marborough—Mr. Thomas Foster
Blackpool—Ald. H. Hall, re-elected	Middlesbrough—Ald. R. Archibald
Bolton—Alderman Glaister	Monmouth—Mr. G. P. Tippins, re-ecl.
Bootle—Mr. W. Poulsen, re-elected	Morpeth—Alderman T. P. Cranston
Boston—Mr. J. C. Simonds, re-elected	Newark—Mr. Joseph Richardson
Bradford—Alderman John Hill	N ewbury—Mr. Palmer
Bridgewater—Mr. Thomas Collins	Newcastle—Ald. Angus, re-elected
Brighton—Alderman W. H. Hallett	Newport (I. of W.)—Mr. M. Morgan
Bristol—Mr. J. D. Weston, re-elected	Newport (Mon.)—Mr. T. Beynon
Buckingham—Mr. Jas. T. Harrison	Northampton—Mr. W. J. Pierce
Bunley—Mr. H. D. Fielding	Nottingham—Mr. W. Hunter
Burslem—Alderman Boulton	Nottingham—Alderman Goldschmidt
Burton-on-Trent—Mr. S. Evershed	Oldham—Ald. J. Yates, re-elected
Bury (Lancashire)—Ald. R. Hall	Oswestry—Mr. W. H. Gascoigne
Bury St. Edmunds—Ald. Thompson	Oxford—Mr. Jenkins
Caine—Mr. S. Bethel	Penryn—Mr. M. Lavin, re-elected
Cambridge—Ald. Death, fourth time	Penzance—Mr. C. Ross, 4th time
Canterbury—Mr. George Royal Frend	Peterboro—Mr. J. Thompson, re-ecl.
Cardiff—Mr. Alfred Thomas	Plymouth—Mr. C. F. Burnard
Carlisle—Mr. Richard S. Ferguson	Poole—Mr. Reginald Aldridge
Carmarthen—Mr. James J. Jones	Portsmouth—Ald. G. Whitcombe
Carnarvon—Mr. Griffith G. Rees	Preston—Alderman Birley
Chard—Mr. S. Toms, second time	Reading—Mr. J. Messer
Cheltenham—Mr. Skillicorne, 4th t.	Reigate—Alderman Field
Chester—Sir Thomas Gibbons Frost	Retford—Alderman J. L. Plant
Chichester—Mr. R. G. Raper, 7th time	Richmond—Mr. George Roper, re-ecl.
Chipping Norton—Mr. H. C. Wilkins	Ripon—Alderman G. Kearsley
Chorley—Mr. A. W. Smethurst	Rochdale—Ald. W. Baron, re-elected
Clitheroe—Mr. Joseph Grime	Rochester—Mr. J. S. Benton
Colchester—Alderman J. B. Harvey	Rotherham—Alderman George Neill
Congleton—Ald. T. G. Sheldon	Ruthin—Mr. Edward Roberts
Conway—Alderman Jones	Ryde—Ald. Barrow, sixth time
Coventry—A. S. Thompson	Rye—Mr. J. C. Vidler
Crewe—Mr. McNeill	St. Helen's—Mr. W. R. Pilkington
Darlington—Mr. George Elwin	St. Ives—Mr. John May Kerwick
Dartmouth—Sir H. Seale, re-elected	Salford—Alderman Husband
Darwen—Alderman H. Green	Salisbury—Mr. Leach
Denbigh—Mr. J. H. Jones	Scarborough—Ald. J. W. Woodall
Derby—Mr. A. Woodiwiss, re-elected	Sheffield—Mr. Michael Hunter
Devizes—Mr. William E. Keeling	Shields (S.)—Ald. H. Nelson, re-ecl.
Devonport—Mr. George Rolston	Shrewsbury—Vice-Admiral Jenkins
Dewsbury—Alderman W. Machell	Southampton—Mr. W. H. Davis
Doncaster—Mr. Charles Verity	South Molton—Ald. White, 7th time
Dorchester—Mr. Alfred Emson	Stafford—Mr. Dudley
Dover—Mr. Bradley	Stalybridge—Mr. S. Wathurst
Droitwich—Mr. John Blick	Stamford—Mr. John Hayes
Dudley—Mr. Job Carratt	Stockport—Mr. James Leigh
Durham—Alderman Fowler	Stockton-on-Tees—Mr. W. H. Ben-
Evesham—Ald. A. Epsley, re-elected	ington, re-elected
Exeter—Mr. Thomas Andrew	Stoke-on-Trent—Ald. Campbell
Falmouth—Mr. J. C. Downing, re-ecl.	Stratford—Mr. W. G. Colbourne
Faversham—Mr. Charles Smith	Sudbury—Mr. G. Whorlow, 2nd time
Flint—Ald. R. Muspratt, ninth time	Sunderland—Mr. W. Wilson, re-ecl.
Folkestone—Mr. Francis Coules	Swansea—Alderman Thomas Davies
Gateshead—Alderman Affleck	Tamworth—Alderman Clarkson
Glastonbury—Ald. Bulleid, 5th time	Taunton—Mr. P. Taylor, re-elected
Glooucester—Ald. A. Jones, third time	Tewkesbury—Mr. W. G. Healing
Godalming—Mr. Stedman	Tiverton—Mr. Thomas Ford
Godmanchester—Ald. Bevan, re-elec.	Torrington—Alderman Handford
Gravesend—Mr. John C. Armstrong	Totnes—Mr. E. Harris, re-elected
Guildford—Ald. Triggs, fourth time	Truro—Mr. A. Jennings, re-elected
Halifax—Mr. Nathan Whitley	Tynemouth—Mr. John Spence
Hanley—Mr. W. T. Waller	Wakefield—Ald. Francis Milthorpe
Hartlepool—Mr. J. Horsley, re-elec.	Wallingford—Mr. R. Deacon, 3d time
Hastings—Mr. Revill	Walsall—Mr. J. Newman
Helston—Mr. Richard Martyn	Warrington—Ald. Pickmere, 4th time
Herford—Mr. T. Llanwarle	Warwick—Mr. F. W. Arkwright
Hertford—Ald. W. Baker, re-elected	Wells—Mr. J. H. Holloway, re-ecl.
Heywood—Ald. Isherwood, re-elec.	Welshpool—Mr. Charles Myton
Huddersfield—Mr. John F. Briggs	Weymouth—Mr. R. Howard, re-ecl.
Hull—Alderman J. Leek, re-elected	Wigan—Alderman Hopwood
Huntingdon—Alderman Brown	Winchester—Mr. William Shenton
Hyde—Ald. T. Ashton, re-elected	Windsor—Ald. Joseph Devoreux
Iythe—Mr. J. Cobay	Wisbech—Mr. Patrick
Ipswich—Mr. Frederick Fish	Wolverhampton—Mr. H. C. Owen</

WEATHER-LORE OF PLANTS.

Another interesting branch of weather-lore is that associated with plants, and our agricultural peasantry oftentimes place far more reliance in these natural barometers than in the various scientific contrivances for forecasting the state of the weather. Thus, from time immemorial, the little pimpernel has been a highly favourite flower with our country folk for prognosticating the weather; and, according to a well-known proverb,

No heart can think, no tongue can tell,
The virtues of the pimpernel.

On account of its closing its petals before rain, it has been popularly nicknamed the "poor man's weather-glass." In fine weather it remains open the greater part of the day. Gerard, alluding to it as a weather prognosticator, says, "this plant in summer, and especially in the month of August, at what time the husbandmen, having occasion to go to their harvest work, will just behold the flower of the pimpernel, whereby they know the weather that will follow the next day after—as, for example, if the flowers be close shut up, it betokeneth rain and foul weather." The flowers of the chickweed, too, remain closed when rain is at hand. Amongst the many other flowers that are said to foretell rain may be mentioned the dandelion, the down of which contracts on the approach of wet weather; and Coles further tells us that "if the down flies off coltsfoot, dandelion, and thistles, when there is no wind it is a certain sign of rain."

Again, a plant that has been supposed to possess special characteristics is the marigold, inasmuch as it not only closes its petals when rain is near, but it is said to turn its face always to the sun, a quality also ascribed to the sunflower, and thus described by Thomson :—

But one, the lofty follower of the Sun,
Sad when he sets, shuts up her yellow leaves,
Drooping all night, and, when he warm returns,
Points her enamour'd bosom to his ray.

This notion, too, is mentioned by Moore :

The sunflower turns on her god when he sets,
The same look which she did when he rose.

Another peculiarity said to belong to the marigold is that it opens or shuts its flowers at the Sun's bidding, an allusion to which Perdita makes in the "Winter's Tale" (Act iv. sc. 3)—

The marigold that goes to bed with the Sun,
And with him rises weeping.

Linnæus quotes a similar piece of weather-lore in connection with the wild mignonette: he says, "its spike of blossoms always follows the course of the sun, even on a cloudy day, turning at sunrise to the east; at noonday looking up to the south, and in the afternoon marking the west; and, with its half-closed flowers, at night pointing due to the north." Formerly our peasantry used to gather the Fuller's Teazle and hang it up in their cottages, under a superstitious notion that when a change of weather was at hand it would alter its appearance, "upon the alteration of cold and windy weather growing smoother, and against rain closing up its prickles." Once more, the wood-sorrel closes its blossoms at the least evening dampness, and we are told that long before the storm approaches it compresses each triplet of leaves closely.

Again, farmers frequently arrange their agricultural operations by means of the habits of plants. Thus, the leafing of the elm is in some places made to regulate the sowing of barley; and there is a couplet to the following effect :—

When the elmen leaf is as big as a mouse's ear,
Then to sow barley never fear,
When the elmen leaf is as big as an ox's eye,
Then say I, "Hie, boys, hie!"

A certain reverence both for the oak and the ash still exist among our peasantry, and these trees are regarded as weather-prophets. An old rhyme informs us that—

If the oak's before the ash,
We shall only get a splash;
If the ash precede the oak,
We shall surely get a soak.

The reference being to the priority in the time of their budding or coming into leaf. The Kentish people believe that if in spring-time the oak is the first to come out in leaf it is an indication of a hot summer; whereas if the ash, it will be wet. A piece of weather-lore they sum up in the subjoined couplet :—

Oak, smoke;
Ash, squash.

Again, in Suffolk the farmers' labourers say—

Cut your thistles before St. John,
You will have two instead of one.

And another proverb reminds us that—

March dry, good rye;
April wet, good wheat.

Similar notions exist with regard to other plants; as, for example, in Gloucestershire, where there is a common saying that "after the mulberry-tree has shown green leaf there will be no more frost." In Scotland, likewise, there is a rhyme much quoted by the peasantry :—

Mony rains, mony rowans,
Mony rowans, mony yewns.

yewns being light grain. The rowans are the fruit of the mountain ash, which never are ripe till harvest. "It is a common observation," says Mr. Chambers, in his "Popular Rhymes of Scotland," "that an abundance of them generally follows a wet season." A proverb still prevalent is that "it is not spring until you can plant your foot upon twelve daisies," and the blossoming of the bramble early in June is supposed to be an indication of an early harvest. It was formerly a common notion that when roses and violets flourished in autumn, there would be some epidemic in the following year. According, also, to a popular superstition, the roses of summer were supposed to fade away about St. Mary Magdalene's Day. There are, however, numerous items of folk-lore of a similar nature. Thus, for instance, abroad it is believed that the ash appears without its red buds on St. John's Day, because the witches eat them on the night before, as they go to the orgies of Walpurgisnacht. There is, too, a curious belief in Shropshire among the peasantry, who affirm that the common brake flowers only once a year—on Michaelmas Eve, at midnight—when it puts forth a small blue flower, which disappears with the dawn of day.

Lastly, at Autumn-tide, as the various wild fruits come to perfection, weather-prophets have not omitted to include these in the list of their omens. Thus a well-known rhyme reminds us that

Many haws,
Many snaws;
Many sloes,
Many cold toes;

or, as it is said in Scotland,

A haw year,
A snaw year.

The prevalence, too, of berries on the holly-bushes is supposed to indicate a cold winter; and in most country places we are warned that "if the oak bears much mast (acorns) it foretells a long and hard winter." A good nut year is regarded by farmers as a favourable omen; and if, in the fall of the leaf in October, many of them wither on the boughs, and hang there, it betokens a frosty winter and much snow.

NEW BOOKS.

The late Thomas Carlyle, as well by the commanding energy of his individual character as by the fame of his literary productions, may for some time continue to furnish occupation for critical biographers and reviewers. Those who claimed to have had more or less personal acquaintance with the man, at some period of his long life in London, were among the first to publish their remarks and recollections, after his death in February of this year. Two volumes, entitled *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Carlyle* (Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co.), have been compiled by Mr. Richard Herne Shepherd, assisted by Mr. C. N. Williamson, with an extensive stock of materials diligently gathered from various contemporary records and correspondence. Among these are Leigh Hunt's graphic and animated reports, in the *Examiner*, of Carlyle's several courses of lectures upon a wide range of literary and historical subjects, delivered in 1837 and 1838 at Willis's Rooms and at the Institution in Edward-street, Portman-square. Only the "Lectures on Hero-Worship" were ever printed for publication; and few readers of Carlyle, who did not hear him lecture in those days, are conversant with his views regarding the Greek and Latin classic authors, for instance, or Dante, and the Mediæval and Renaissance periods of European culture. Mr. R. H. Shepherd has a discriminating appreciation of what was original and characteristic in the genius of Carlyle, with whom he enjoyed, of late years, a slight personal intercourse. We may here also notice a German treatise on Carlyle, one rather critical than biographical, though called in the titlepage "ein Lebensbild," by Dr. Eugene Oswald, of Heidelberg, but now for many years past resident in London. This little book, *Thomas Carlyle, ein Lebensbild, und Goldkörner aus seinen Werken*, is published by W. Friedrich at Leipsic, and well deserves the attention both of his own countrymen who care for English literature, and of Englishmen who read German. Its value is chiefly that of an attempt correctly to indicate the relations between Carlyle's mind and the moral and intellectual movement of Germany in the earlier decades of this century. We know that the influence of Fichte's idealistic philosophy, and of the great poets and imaginative artists, Goethe and Schiller, and the great humourist, Jean Paul Richter, contributed powerfully to determining the complexion of nearly all Carlyle's writings before his history of the French Revolution. He professed to have found in Goethe, more especially, a "guide, philosopher, and friend" of consummate wisdom; the preacher of a new Gospel of Human Life and of mental progress. The problem of explaining and justifying Carlyle's enthusiastic discipleship at the feet of the graceful and accomplished Master of Fine-Art Culture in Weimar has never yet been solved. It does not come within the scope of Dr. Eugene Oswald's critical essay to present a solution of this problem, and we doubt whether any serious answer will ever be returned to it. But what has been undertaken by Dr. Oswald is briefly to show the landmarks of Carlyle's position as a student of the German literature of the past age, and of the French eighteenth-century literature, which Carlyle was accustomed to bring into contrast with it, altogether to the exaltation of the German tendencies and habits of thought. This is a profitable line of inquiry, and Dr. Oswald has entered upon it with some qualifications for success. He has also noticed, with some particularity, those incidents of Carlyle's early life, scarcely recognised by the later English commentators, which throw light upon Carlyle's individual predilection for German literary examples. It is a circumstance which has been generally overlooked, that Goethe, in April, 1830, wrote a preface to the German translation of Carlyle's "Life of Schiller," which was accompanied by the publication of Carlyle's private correspondence with Goethe, and by a flattering notice of the aspiring young Scotchman, with anecdotes of his domestic life and two engraved pictures of his rural abode at Craigenputtoch. The natural disposition to show himself mindful of a great man's early favour may go far to account for much that we could not understand.

French Dramatists of the Nineteenth Century. By J. Brander Matthews (London: Remington. New York: Scribner). One vol.—To Mr. J. Brander Matthews we are already indebted for the useful and complete little handbook known as "Theatres in Paris," filled as it is with pictures of favourite artists and sketches of well-known playhouses in the "gay city." No less valuable to the student and the playgoer will be found these collected essays purporting to deal with the French dramatists whose works must be familiar to most men of middle age, and ranging from Victor Hugo, the veteran, to Emile Zola, the professor of modern naturalism. Mr. Matthews is an animated if occasionally a flippant and violent critic, and most of his rapid sketches of plays that were popular in Paris during the Empire are singularly brilliant and clever. He is at his best when he describes Sardou and compares him with Scribe, or when he opens the vials of his wrath to pour them upon the head of the younger Alexandre Dumas. In the main, however, the author's opinions are just and sensible; he has evidently closely studied the French stage, and, as was natural, views it entirely through American spectacles, and, we may add, with that freedom of diction that is essentially American. The favourite dramatist of our lively author is clearly M. Emile Augier, though he speaks with becoming respect and reverence of Victor Hugo, to whom he devotes an exhaustive and entertaining chapter. The system of the book is somewhat irregular, as much space is devoted to the analysis of plays of inferior interest, whilst many of the masterpieces are dismissed with no description at all. It might have been useful to epitomise them all, however briefly. Take an example of the strange statements in the book—namely, the one owning that "Diplomacy," the English version of Sardou's "Dora," was acted with popular applause throughout England and America, though it "was turned into English none too skilfully, and disfigured by the needless thrusting in of 'Jingoism.'" This is the very first time that we have ever heard such a charge brought against "Diplomacy," and the statement cannot be accepted as accurate. If it had not been skilfully turned into English it would not have succeeded in England; had it been disfigured by "Jingoism" it would not have been understood in America. And surely it is inaccurate to say that Dejazet made a great success in "Les Premières Armes de Figaro," in which she acted the part of the "young Figaro." It should be "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," for one does not connect Figaro with this dainty play of court and costume. The brief chronology of the French drama in the nineteenth century is useful so far as it goes, but it is not nearly full enough.

The Shakespeare Phrase Book. By John Bartlett (London: Macmillan and Co.). One vol.—The compiler of one of the best of the existing dictionaries of quotations has in this handsome, handy, and extremely useful volume enlarged upon and added to the celebrated Concordance to Shakespeare by Mr. and Mrs. Cowden Clarke. All such gigantic labours must have a beginning, and Mr. Bartlett does not appear to have done more than is continually done by all makers of dictionaries and books of reference. The print, paper, and text of the Macmillan edition are admirable, and it is a book that must find

its way to the desk of every literary man, and to all who are industrious enough to verify quotations. Appended is a list of "comparative readings" from the text of Messrs. Clark and Wright, Dyce, Knight, Singer, Staunton, and Richard Grant White.

Amongst New Editions and Reprints in single volumes may be noticed Lady Brassey's "Sunshine and Storm in the East" (Longmans and Co.), which now makes its appearance in the form of a cheap but handsome edition, with the numerous illustrations from drawings by the Hon. A. V. Bingham. Then there are three novels of established reputation recently published by Messrs. Sampson Low—"Mary Marston," by Dr. G. Macdonald; "A Sailor's Sweetheart," by W. Clark Russell; and "The Trumpet Major," by Thomas Hardy. Messrs. Macmillan issue new editions of "The Hon. Miss Ferrard," and "Hogan, M.P.," by Miss Laffan. Messrs. Chatto and Windus publish, in one volume, Mark Twain's "The Innocents Abroad," a pleasant medley of quaint drollery and practical information. Miss Anne Beale's "Gladys the Reaper" (Griffith and Farran) also appears in one volume.

"Haydn's Dictionary of Dates," Seventeenth Edition, containing the History of the World to the Autumn of 1881. By Benjamin Vincent, Librarian of the Royal Institution of Great Britain (Ward, Lock, and Co., 1881). The reputation of this work is so well established that now nothing is required to be said in its favour. The present edition, the eleventh produced by its present editor, gives abundant evidence of vigilant watchfulness of passing events connected with our common humanity, and of careful record of them in a manner best suited for immediate reference. As examples of compressed information, we would refer to the articles on Afghanistan, the South African Wars, Ireland, Russia and Turkey, the Parliament of England, the Post Office, Electricity and its applications, the Church of England, and the Army and Navy. From the variety of its contents this book will undoubtedly be found useful, alike in the public office, the study, the drawing-room, and the school.

A handy little book, entitled "A Pocket Guide to British Ferns," by Marian S. Ridley (Bogue), will be found a great help to lovers of ferns, as it simplifies their study by showing easily and clearly the special character of each. It is just the book to have at hand for finding out the names of ferns; and, while it contains all essential information, redundancies have been carefully weeded out, so as to render the little handy-book thoroughly practical, and to make it, what it professes to be, a book for the pocket.

Messrs. Rivington and Co., of Waterloo-place, have published three charming little volumes, entitled, "Precious Stones," collected by H. L. Sidney Lear. They are designated, "Diamonds," "Rubies," and "Pearls." "Diamonds" relate to Art in its highest moral sense, "Rubies" to Nature, and "Pearls" to Grace. Great taste is shown in the selections; and the miniature volumes are daintily bound.

The first part of the People's Edition of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" has been published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. The paper is good and the type large and clear. There are also a few illustrations.

Mr. Herbert Fry's "Royal Guide to the London Charities" for 1881-2 has made its appearance. Mr. David Bogue, St. Martin's-place, publishes this most useful work.

Messrs. T. J. Smith and Son, of Queen-street, have published an elegant album for photographs. It is entitled the "White Flower Album," all the designs being drawn from the choicest white flowers and rare white orchids, artistically arranged and grouped true to nature in size and colour, on the pages, for cabinet, carte, and vignette portraits. Fourteen colours have been used in the lithography to produce the delicate and natural tints of the white flowers and foliage. There are twelve designs, with an index-page denoting the names of the flowers. The album is handsomely bound in various styles, and is well adapted for a gift-book.

Several Christmas Numbers have already been published. The Mistletoe Bough, edited by Miss Braddon, has eighteen contributions in poetry and prose, most of them being illustrated with whole-page engravings. Some of the stories are powerfully told. The tale in Good Cheer, the annual of Good Words, is entitled The Personal Recollections of Peter Stonnor, Esq. For the Round Table series, published at Judy Office, Mr. Ernest Warren, author of the Four Flirts, has completed a companion volume for the present season, entitled The Queen of Coquettes, a lively story, with illustrations by Mr. H. Ludlow. It may be enough to say of Hood's Comic Annual, published at Fun Office, that its first story is by Dutton Cook, and its last contribution, a poem, is by Henry S. Leigh, the interval being filled with varieties by well-known authors, and that it has numerous engravings. The St. James's Magazine annual contains stories by Julian Hawthorne and other writers of note; while that for London Society has several well-told and well-illustrated stories. My Darling's Ransom, a tale of great power, if not of likelihood, forms the Christmas Number of Tinsley's Magazine. The Christian World annual has a very neat appearance, and its tales are by authors of note. Snow Time and Glow Time is the title of The Little Folks' annual.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR CARDS.

Mr. Arthur Ackermann, of 191, Regent-street, the sole importer of Prang's American chromos and cards, is first in the field this year with specimens of Christmas and New-Year cards. They are of divers kinds, and all excellent. Chief among them are the Fairyland series, drawn by Miss E. G. Thomson; the Sporting series, drawn by E. A. S. Douglas; and the Military, Naval, and Volunteer series, drawn by Orlando Norie.

Mr. W. A. Mansell, of 271 and 273, Oxford-street, sends some charming specimens—the most noteworthy perhaps being Natural Ferns and Flowers; Christmas Maidens; Children in Wonderland; Travellers by sea and air; fairies sweet, and maidens rare; Silhouettes; and Porcelain cards.

Sir Charles Herries has retired from the chairmanship of the Board of Inland Revenue, and is succeeded by Mr. Algernon West, the deputy chairman. We understand that Mr. Adam Young, one of the secretaries of the board, will become deputy chairman, in succession to Mr. West.

At Messrs. Robinson and Fisher's auction-rooms yesterday week, at the sale of the effects of the late Mrs. Seaton, a necklace of brilliants realised £703; a pearl necklace, £1620; a brilliant brooch, £200; a brilliant band bracelet, £231; a brilliant cross, £160; a brilliant collet necklace, £168; a pair of single-stone brilliant earrings, £173. The total amount of the sale exceeded £7000.

On Monday the Governors of the Glamorgan and Monmouth Infirmary resolved to proceed at once with the erection of a new building which is to cost £23,000. The site of the building is the gift of the Marquis of Bute, and sums of £1000 have been contributed towards the cost of the proposed work by the Marquis, Lord Windsor, Lord Aberdare, Lord Tredegar, Mr. J. H. Insole, and Mr. James Ware.



A CORNISH CHURCHYARD, ST. LEVAN, LAND'S END.

SKETCHES IN MADAGASCAR.



NATIVE DISTILLING SPIRIT FROM SUGAR-CANE.



CROSSING THE MOURONDAVA RIVER, NEAR MOHABO.

SKETCHES IN MADAGASCAR.

Several sketches by Staff-Surgeon J. N. Stone, R.N., one of the officers of H.M.S. Ruby, Corvette, in the Mozambique Channel and on the coasts of Madagascar, about a twelve-month since, were published in our journal last May. It will be recollect that Captain C. E. Foote, with a party of officers and seamen under his command, landed at Mourondava, on the south-west coast of Madagascar, having been invited by the Hova Governor of the province, and travelled eighty miles inland to Mohabo, where they were courteously and hospitably entertained. We present two or three more of Mr. Stone's sketches of their travelling experiences. The native conveyances named filanzanas were kindly supplied for all; these are a kind of open palanquin, formed of two stout poles, between which is fixed a seat either of leather or strong canvas; the feet being supported by a transverse piece of wood, suspended by a string at each end from the poles. There are four bearers to each filanzana, who perform wonders in surmounting the difficulties of the road. The Mourondava river was thus crossed at a broad and shallow ford. Beside the carriers for travellers and luggage, an armed guard of honour

was sent with the British visitors as far as Anakabé, a distance of between forty and fifty miles; so that the entire party numbered about one hundred. Another of our Illustrations represents a native still; the apparatus and process are very simple. A portion of the trunk of a tree is hollowed out on one side, and this trough is traversed longitudinally by an old gun-barrel, the muzzle and breech of which protrude at each end: the muzzle enters into a pot, under which is a fire; and the vapour produced is condensed in its passage through the gun-barrel, which is surrounded by cold water contained in the trough. The resulting spirit is received into a bottle, attached to a breech. Several of these apparatus are usually placed in a row, on a convenient slope near the town, perhaps under the shade of a spreading tree. The process is attended by an elderly woman, who keeps the fires going, and supplies the sugar-cane from which the spirit is distilled.

Our last Illustration shows Captain Foote and a party of officers from the Ruby, accompanied by Mr. Pakenham, the English Consul, and the Hova Lieutenant-Governor, on their way to visit the Hova Governor of Tamatave, which is the chief seaport of Madagascar, and is situated on the north-east coast. The party, with Captain Foote, the Consul, and the

Lieutenant-Governor in the foreground, are about to enter the fort of Tamatave, where the Governor resides. Their arrival is hailed with a Royal salute fired by the rude guns of the native artillery.

IN A CORNISH CHURCHYARD.

It is the churchyard of St. Levan, near the Land's End, but on the southern coast, eight miles from Penzance. The hermit St. Levan, who used to catch one fish daily—a chad—by casting his line into the sea from the neighbouring rock of Pedn-men-an-mere, was piously contented with that providential allowance of food. There is a story of his being once visited by his sister and her child; when he desired to procure them a better dinner, and his discontent upon this occasion was punished by the choking of the child, through an evil spirit which entered the fish before it was cooked and placed on the table. We utterly disbelieve this wicked story, though related by monkish romancers in the supposed interest of religion; but the fishermen of that coast have been led to call the chad by the name of "choke-child" to this very day.

St. Levan, who came to this point from Bodillan, scarcely



BRITISH NAVAL OFFICERS ARRIVING ON A VISIT TO THE HOVA GOVERNOR OF TAMATAVE.

a mile distant, found here a little well of fresh water, on the verge of the cliff. He took stones and built a rude baptistery, the walls of which, overgrown with rushes and aquatic plants, may still be seen; a small chapel was also constructed, of which nothing remains. The church dedicated to his memory, standing a furlong apart behind the hill, in a very sequestered situation, was built early in the thirteenth century, but the tower is not much above a hundred years old. The interior is low-roofed, much dilapidated, but adorned with curious old carvings. The ground of the churchyard, which lies open to every passer-by, is raised much higher than the floor of the church; so that broad stone steps, as shown in our Artist's drawing, ascend from the low pathway surrounding the church to the level of the churchyard. Here is a stone seat, upon which our Artist has found accommodation for a pair of youthful lovers, attired in an old-fashioned style; and these by their mere presence, inspired with the hopes of life and happiness natural to their age and disposition, might suggest to the meditative observer a wholesome train of kindly thought upon the common experiences of successive mortal generations.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL VANDELEUR.

Colonel Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kilrush, in the county of Clare, Colonel Clare Militia, formerly M.P. for that county in the Conservative interest, died at the family seat on the 8th inst. He was born Dec. 9, 1808, the elder son of the Right Hon. John Ormsby Vandeleur, P.C., Commissioner of Customs for Ireland, by Lady Frances Moore, his wife, youngest daughter of Charles, first Marquis of Drogheda, K.P., and Lady Anne Seymour, daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, and was descended from an old Clare family, seated there for more than two centuries. Colonel Vandeleur was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a J.P. and D.L. for Clare, High Sheriff in 1832, and sat in Parliament for the county from 1859 to 1874. He married, April 23, 1832, Lady Grace Toler, second daughter of Hector John, second Earl of Norbury, and by her (who died in 1872) had three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Hector Stewart Vandeleur, late Captain Rifle Brigade, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1873, married, in 1867, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. William Orme Foster, M.P., of Apley Park, in the county of Salop, and has issue.

MR. J. H. DEAKIN.

Mr. James Henry Deakin, of Moseley Park, Cheshire, and of Werrington, Cornwall, formerly M.P. for Launceston, died at the latter seat on the 8th inst. He was born in February, 1851, the eldest son of Colonel James Henry Deakin, of Moseley and Werrington, Constable of Launceston Castle, by Martha, his wife, daughter of Mr. John Newton, of Cheshire, and succeeded to the family estates at his father's death last year. Mr. Deakin was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1875. In 1874, Mr. James Henry Deakin, his father having been unseated on petition, was elected member for Launceston, in the Conservative interest; but in 1877 he retired in favour of Sir Hardinge Giffard, then Solicitor-General. He was a J.P. for the counties of Devon, Cornwall, and Middlesex. He married, in 1872, Kate, youngest daughter of Mr. John W. Makin, of The Brook, Sandbach, and leaves issue.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Lady Alice Sophia Fortescue, fifth daughter of Earl Fortescue, on the 12th inst., at his Lordship's residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. She was born in June, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Bathurst, formerly of the Scots Fusilier Guards, on the 12th inst., at Northcote, Teignmouth, aged seventy-two years.

The Rev. P. Shuldhams Henry, D.D., late President of the Queen's College, Belfast, and a Commissioner of National Education, Ireland, in his eighty-first year.

Colonel William Charles Stanley Clarke, late of the 21st Hussars, on the 12th inst., at Ryde. The deceased entered the Army in 1847, and obtained a lieutenancy in 1849. He served throughout the Indian Mutiny.

General Charles James Wright, Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery, of Effingham House, Burstow, Surrey, on the 3rd inst. He was eldest son of Colonel J. Ross Wright, R.E., entered the Army in 1832, and attained the rank of Lieutenant in 1877.

Jemima, Dowager Baroness Dimsdale, on the 4th inst., at Bath. She was daughter of the Rev. Henry Anthony Pye, Prebendary of Worcester, and was married, Nov. 12, 1826, to Charles John, Baron Dimsdale, of the Russian Empire, by whom she had a son, the present Baron Dimsdale, M.P. for Hertford from 1866 to 1874. The Baroness was left a widow Nov. 26, 1872.

Jessie, widow, firstly of Sir John Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart., of Carmichael House, Lanarkshire (to whom she was married, Jan. 11, 1817, and who died Jan. 28, 1818); and, secondly, of Dr. Robert Bullock Marsham, Warden of Merton College, Oxford, to whom she was married March 27, 1828, and who died Dec. 27, 1880, aged ninety-five. She was eighty-six years of age.

Mr. Patrick Francis Durham, of Glanymôr, county Cardigan, J.P. and D.L., late Captain 37th Regiment, on the 7th inst., at 58, Cornwall-gardens, South Kensington, aged seventy-three. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Caius College, Cambridge; and married, in 1851, Ann Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. William Rhodes, of Bramhope Hall, Yorkshire, and leaves issue.

Lord Houghton on the 10th inst. paid a visit to his native town of Wakefield, and in the presence of a large gathering opened the Wakefield and West Riding Scientific and Fine Art Exhibition.

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CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

HEATHERFIELD (Staines).—In Problem No. 1960, after the move Q to R 5th, should Black play 1. Kt to Q 6th, White continues with 2. Q to B 3rd (ch) and 3. Kt to Q 5th, mate.

H. P. B. (Bayswater).—No. 1967 cannot be solved by way of 1. Kt to K 5th, discovering check to the Bishop. The answer to that move is 1. K to K 5th.

J. G. C. (Finsbury Park).—We hope the conception, which is a very happy one, will not be lost. Thanks for the other problem.

C. E. (Hamburg).—The problem is very good, if sound. We are glad to hear from you.

R. T. K. (Bayswater).—It is impossible to give an account of any match within the limits of an answer to a correspondent. You will find a tolerably full history of that between Messrs. Harwitz and Lowenthal in the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* (Saunton, 1853) and the *British Chess Review* of the same year. The latter was, we believe, edited by Mr. Boden.

G. E. C. (Tarrytown).—Is it possible to procure a copy of the *Chess-Palladium and Mathematical Siphon?* The first number appeared (New York) in October, 1846; the second and last, the following month.

J. T. (Railway Clearing House).—We are obliged for the information.

C. A. T. (Cant).—The author proposes to work out the idea you suggest in another form. We congratulate you upon the regularity and accuracy of your solutions.

W. J. E. (Dewsbury).—The Pawn stands at Q 2nd in our diagram of No. 1963. You must, therefore, have made some mistake in setting up the position on the board.

V. A. (U.S.).—We are much obliged for your courteous attention, and have read with interest the account of your centennial ceremonial in the *Richmond Dispatch*.

J. S. S. (Redcar).—You can procure the *British Chess Magazine* and also *Brentano's Chess Monthly*, from Mr. John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NOS. 1963 AND 1965 received from L. Battger (New York); of 1964 from J. R. Handley (Halifax, N.S.); and of 1966 from V. A. (U.S.).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1956 received from A. Chapman, T. Guest, Carl Stepan, Hovsep Yousoufian (Constantinople), W. J. Sedgfield, and "Huyssingen" (Brussels).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1967 received from Loch Goil, H. J. Grant, C. T. (Salisbury), David Rowland (Bairitz), W. Smith (Witney), Jane Neven, Emile Frau, Esposto Lan (Naples), T. Guest, J. L. Thornhill, Mary O' Bone, "Huyssingen" (Brussels), F. W. Humphries, Carl Stepan, W. J. Sedgfield, and W. J. Eggleston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1968 received from H. B. Cant, F. Johnston, A. Chapman, H. V. G. J. H. (Symington), Fritz Hoffman, T. Guest, Bosworth, Juvenis, W. Biddle, Pilgrim, Norman Rimbellow, J. J. Shiel (Redcar), P. B. W., J. Bumstead, W. D. M. Cheam, Alpha, Kate Dighton, Ben Nevil, D. W. Kell, M. O'Halloran, E. Caselli (Paris), N. Cator, L. Sharwood, Ernest Sharwood, Jupiter Junior, L. Falcon (Antwerp), H. Noyes, Aaron Harper, G. S. Oldfield, F. Ferris, S. Lowndes, R. J. Vines, Harry Springthorpe, H. Blacklock, R. Gray, Otto Fulder (Ghent), W. J. Rudman, G. W. Law, F. G. Parloe, A. W. Scrutton, H. Reeve, W. Hillier, R. T. Kemp, Emile Frau, V. H. (Brussels), Dr. F. St. Plevna, Loch Goil, R. H. Brooks, and James Dobson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1967.

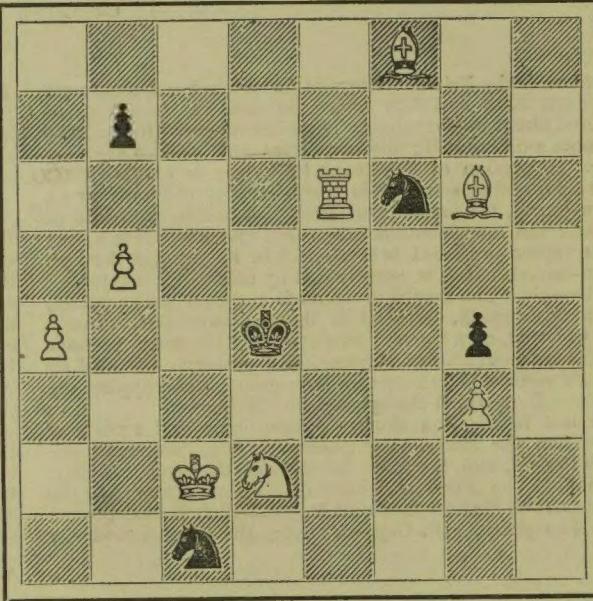
WHITE. BLACK. ANY MOVE.

1. B to K 5th
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM NO. 1970.

By Dr. F. St.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

In the following game Black's King and Queen are transposed, so that the King on each side confronts the adverse Queen. It was played between the Rev. Mr. Macdonnell and the Rev. Mr. Rowley, in the displacement tourney of the Counties Chess Association at the Leamington meeting. To avoid confusion, we have described the moves without changing the denomination of the squares on either side.

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. R.)

1. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

2. P to Q 4th P to K 4th

3. Kt to Q 3rd Kt to K 3rd

4. Kt to K 3rd P to K 3rd

5. P to K 4th

To prevent Black pushing forward the Kt Kt P when he plays, as he contemplates doing, 6. B to K 4th.

6. B to B 4th B to K 2nd

7. P to K 3rd B to Q 2nd

8. Q to Kt 3rd P to Q 1st

9. Castles (Q. R.) Kt to K 5th

10. Q to B 2nd Kt to K 3rd

He should have exchanged Knights here; we think. The retreat involves loss of time.

11. B to Q 3rd Kt to B 3rd

12. P to Q R 3rd P to K 3rd

13. K to Kt sq P to Q 4th

A very well-timed move. So far, Black does not appear to have suffered much from the displacement of his principal pieces.

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. R.)

14. P to K 4th

14. B to R 2nd is the safest course at this juncture.

14. P takes Q P

15. Kt to K 2nd P to K 4th

16. Kt Kt takes Q P

If he retreats the Bishop, then follows 16. P takes K P; 17. B takes Kt, P Kt takes B and now, if 18. Q takes Kt, B to B 4th wins the Queen. White chooses the best way of giving up the piece, which it is now clear Black must win, in any event.

16. P takes B

17. P takes P P to K 4th

18. P to Q Kt 4th B to R 5th

18. Kt to K 6th (ch) K to Q 2nd

An unfortunate error, which loses the game at once. During the last few moves, however, his game has been growing weaker. If he had played 19. R to B sq, White can continue with 20. Q to B 3d, and if then 20. B takes R, 21. P to B 5th maintains the attack.

A match between the Railway Clearing House and the Bermondsey Chess Clubs was played on the 7th instant at the rooms of the first-named association. These are two of the strongest of the district clubs, and the contest was, therefore, a close one. In the result Bermondsey was defeated, scoring 3½, the Clearing House team winning 5½. There were nine players on each side. Mr. Tarrant, honorary secretary of the Clearing-House Club, informs us that the result of the match with the Endeavour was incorrectly reported in our last issue. The true score of the respective clubs was:—Clearing-House, fourteen won; Endeavour, one drawn. A match between the Greenwich and North London Chess Clubs was played at Moufflet's Hotel, on Tuesday, the 15th instant. There were sixteen competitors, eight on each side, and North London won with a score of 5½ to 2½.

The annual match between Liverpool and Manchester was contested in the latter city on Saturday, the 12th instant. Each side was represented by fourteen players, including the full force of the respective associations. We are indebted to Mr. W. S. Wright, honorary secretary of the Liverpool club, for a report of the match, showing that each side won eight games and drew five. This is the twenty-second contest between Liverpool and Manchester, and the score to the credit of the former is now twelve, to six and four drawn.

Mr. Blackburne visited Luton on the 8th inst., and met with a cordial reception from the local chessplayers. In the evening he played nineteen games simultaneously, winning them all. On the following evening a large number of spectators, including many ladies, assembled at the Free Library, when the champion contested ten games *sans voir*. Play commenced at seven and was brought to a conclusion before midnight, when it was announced that Mr. Blackburne had won six, drawn three, and lost one, the latter to Mr. Nash, of St. Neots.

"Four-Handed Chess" is the title of a neat little manual, written by Captain Hope Verney, and published by Messrs. Routledge and Sons. So far back as the year 1837, an attempt was made to direct public attention to chess for four persons, and a pamphlet on the subject was published by Sherwin, Great Queen-street, in the early part of that year. The attempt failed, notwithstanding the support accorded to it by the late Mr. George Walker, who published a summary of the laws of the game in the *Philodorian*, a contemporary magazine. Apart from the complexity of four-handed chess, which is great, the principal objection to it is that the side which secures the first move, secures also an enormous advantage; and few persons can find pleasure in conducting a defence thus handicapped at the outset. Captain Verney's rules are the same, with slight verbal alterations, as those published in the original pamphlet, some forty-four years ago, and possess, therefore, all the authority with which age and usage can invest them. The little volume concludes with advice to players, which will help the student to a fair understanding of the game.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil (both dated July 6, 1881) of Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Long, J.P., D.L., late of Bromley-hill, Bromley, Kent, and of Earls Hall, in the county of Fife, N.B., who died on Aug. 31 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by the Hon. Mrs. Eleanor Julian Long, the widow, and the Hon. Richard Maitland Westenra Dawson, the son-in-law, the executors, the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to over £243,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £1000, and such of his furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages as she may select; the remainder of his furniture, &c., he gives to his three daughters; and there are legacies and annuities to servants, gardeners, carpenters, and agricultural labourers. All his real estate

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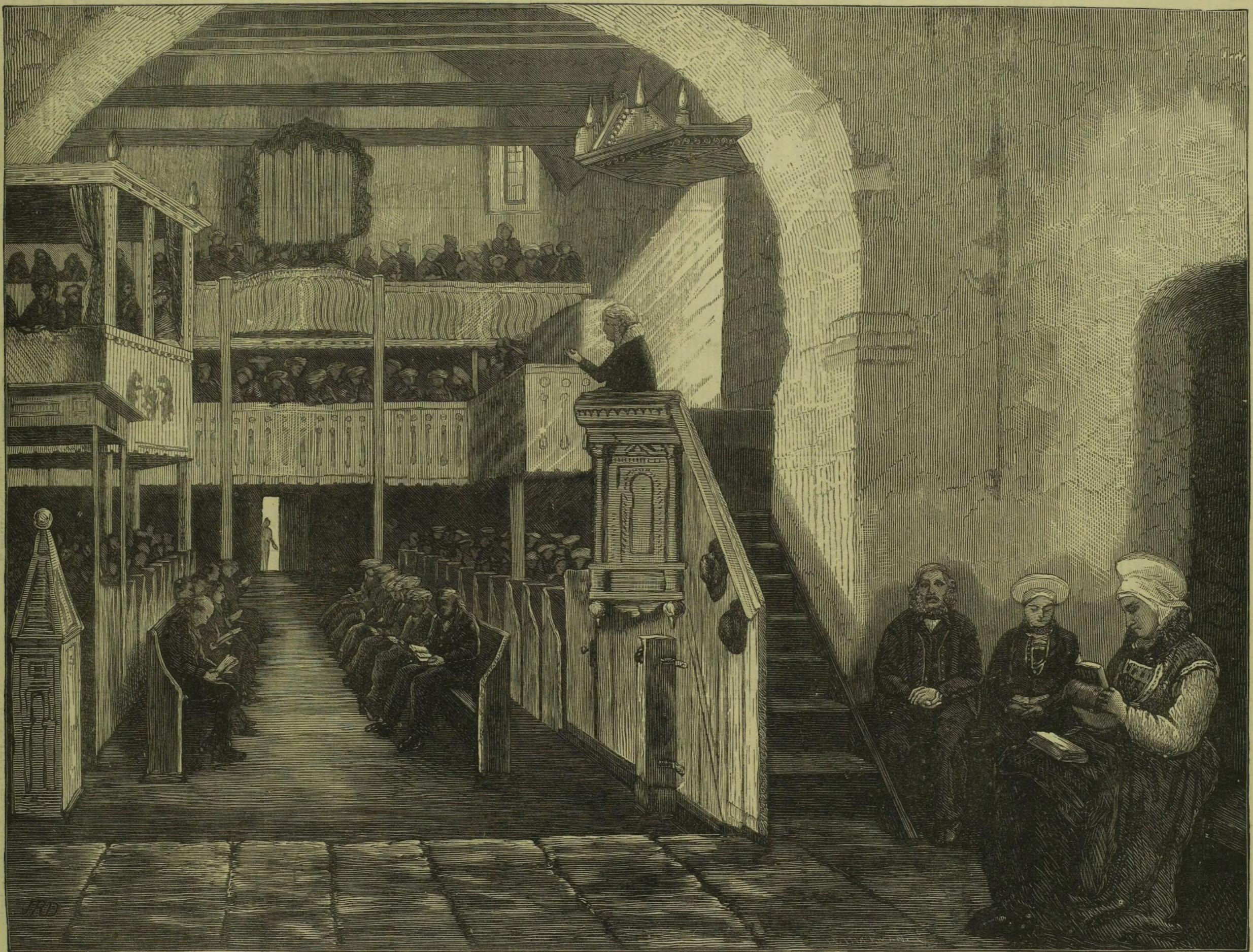
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PREACHING IN A NORWEGIAN CHURCH, AT ROSENDAL, HARDANGER-FJORD.—SEE PAGE 502.